

First Public Meetings Since Civil War

Anarchist, Socialist Rallies Draw Thousands in Madrid

MADRID, March 27 (UPI).—The anarchist labor unions, which commanded a large following in Spain before the civil war, emerged from 38 years of illegality today with a rally of thousands of chanting, flag-waving sympathizers in a Madrid bullring.

In another bullring last night, a Popular Socialist party rally attracted an overflow crowd of 30,000. Many of them displayed the red, yellow and purple flag of the short-lived Spanish Republic.

The meetings were markedly anti-government in tone. Both were attended by crowds far bigger than expected. Their authorization marked another step toward restoration of the full democratic freedoms promised by King Juan Carlos.

The meetings were the first officially permitted mass rallies by leftist groups since the 1939-39 civil war. They are part of the unofficial campaign for the general elections in June.

The anarchist meeting in the San Sebastian de los Reyes building was sponsored by the National Confederation of Workers (CNT), which controlled most of

labor in southern Spain before the war and had been among the most persecuted groups under the Franco regime.

The overflow crowd of 30,000, mostly young workers, carried hundreds of black and red CNT and black anarchist flags. They called for "workers' self-rule" and displayed a huge banner that read: "Neither God, Nor State, Nor Boss—Viva la Revolution."

The Popular Socialist party, a Marxist group led by law professor Enrique Tierno Galvan, drew mostly students to the floodlit Visto Alegre bullring.

In a three-hour meeting, highlighted by speeches, chants, protest songs and the display of Basque and other minorities' flags, the crowd repeatedly chanted: "Tomorrow, Spain will be republican." It called for total political amnesty and unity among the splintered leftist parties. The participants sang the Internationale and raised clenched fists.

Tomorrow, the Supreme Court is expected to announce a ruling on the Communist party's application for legalization. The Communists have said they plan to hold their first mass rally early next month and that party president Dolores Ibarruri—"La Pasionaria"—will return from exile in Moscow in time to address it.

Heated debate continued, meanwhile, over the resignation Thursday of former Foreign Minister Jose de Arellano from the two political bodies, he had promoted the middle-of-the-road Popular party and the Democratic Center, an election alliance of centrist parties.

The office of Premier Adolfo Suarez refused to comment on press reports that Mr. Suarez had forced Mr. Arellano out so he could take over the Democratic Center. Mr. Suarez, an appointee of King Juan Carlos, is probably Spain's most popular politician but lacks the political machine he would need if he decided to run in the elections.

Mr. Arellano said, he resigned for the good of his party and so it could freely plan its election strategy. Mr. Arellano, 67, and Mr. Suarez, 44, have been open political rivals since July when the King picked Mr. Suarez as premier. Mr. Arellano had been hoping to get the job.

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They reason that the appointment would strengthen the power of the President by giving him control of a force of 6,000 or more "neutral" officers and men that has remained under the authority of the central command but was kept inactive by Gen. Said.

The Christians also fear that the re-establishment of an armed force at the disposal of the central government would block, perhaps indefinitely, the Christian rightists' plans for dividing Lebanon into a number of autonomous regions, each with control over its own police and armed units.

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IN ZAMBIA—Presidents Nikolai Podgorny of the Soviet Union and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia in Lusaka Sunday.

Visit by Podgorny Indicates Major Zambia Policy Change

By Robin Wright

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 27 (UPI).—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny arrived in Zambia yesterday for what could be the most productive, and certainly the most symbolic, leg of his three-nation tour of southern Africa.

Relations between the two countries have been icy since the Soviet Union and Cuba became involved in the Angolan civil war in late 1975. Just over a year ago, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda warned the rest of Africa about the danger of the Soviet "tiger" and its marauding "cubs" clawing away at the continent.

In a gesture that symbolized the purpose of his African tour, Mr. Podgorny went today to the demarcation line between black and white Africa—the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River that divides Zambia and Rhodesia.

From the cliffs that plunge 273 feet to the river gorge, Mr. Podgorny and his Zambian hosts looked at the river and the bridge that spans it, looking across the river at Rhodesia, one of the last two bastions of white rule in Africa.

At a luncheon speech after the tour, the Soviet president described the falls as "the border between the freedom and the slavery which divides today's Africa."

He said: "We are fully confident that the day is not far off when freedom and equality will sweep across the River Zambezi."

Mr. Podgorny's four-day state visit marks a major foreign policy change for the moderate southern African country, which has maintained close ties with the United States since gaining independence from Britain in 1964.

At a press conference on the eve of the Podgorny trip, Mr. Kaunda said that black Africa's dependence on the socialist bloc would increase, that they were the only nations that supported and supplied arms for the four-year-old guerrilla war against Rhodesia, while the West "has been supporting fascism and racism in southern Africa."

The mood in Zambia appears to be increasingly sympathetic to strong Soviet ties. Signs carried by the cheering crowd at the airport declared: "We welcome you, the great revolutionary and honest President of the U.S.S.R. Help the oppressed peoples of southern Africa. The Western countries are capitalists and oppressors. Africa badly needs the support of your country at this very crucial moment."

Part of the thaw in relations also may be attributed to Zambia's desperate need for a solution to the Rhodesian dispute, which has had a greater long-term impact on Zambia than any other "front-line" country.

Since the two nations closed their common border, landlocked Zambia has been cut off from a key export-import route, creating serious economic problems. The situation has been compounded since Angolan guerrillas cut off Zambia's second link with the outside world—the Benguela railroad—in August, 1975.

Zambia sorely needs a settlement in Rhodesia to prevent economic disaster and, with peace efforts stalemated, it may appear to the government that a military victory over the Rhodesian government of Prime Minister Ian Smith is the faster way to majority rule.

Soviet-Tanzanian Accord
DAR ES SALAAM, March 27 (Reuters).—Tanzania and the Soviet Union declared yesterday that the destruction of colonialism and racism in southern Africa was a major international task.

In a joint communiqué issued after the visit here of Mr. Podgorny, the two countries added that the black populations in Rhodesia, South-West Africa (Namibia) and South Africa had the right to fight for national liberation by all means, including armed struggle.

The communiqué said that establishment of the Rhodesian black nationalist group, called the Patriotic Front, was an important step in the struggle and in the unification of "national and patriotic forces" in Rhodesia.

Then rushed him back here to a television studio where he confessed his error to the nation.

At a news briefing, the government spokesman Friday night called such reports lies and added: "From the beginning, the Republic of Zaire has not hidden the fact its southwestern territory has been violated by mercenaries from Angola and that certain towns are still in their hands."

"With the same honesty, we will advise the nation and the world in the unlikely event Zaire's armed forces lose control of our towns, which seems doubtful given the combat readiness of our troops."

Despite such assertions, the government has been less than forthcoming with information and on occasion less than candid.

Government spokesmen have been asked for proof of Soviet, Angolan or Cuban involvement in the invasion, perhaps in the form of captured weapons or even

During General Strike

Pakistan Opposition Boycotts Opening of National Assembly

By H.D.S. Greenway

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 27 (UPI).—During a daylong general strike called yesterday by the opposition, Pakistan's newly elected National Assembly convened in Islamabad without the participation of the major opposition party. The opposition Pakistan National Alliance refuses to accept Prime Minister Zulfikar

All Bhutto's landslide victory, charging that the election was rigged.

The general strike was called by the National Alliance, most of whose leaders were arrested last week. Offices and shops closed throughout the country.

Soattered incidents of violence were reported, with at least seven deaths around the country. A civil disobedience campaign to protest the election has caused widespread violence in recent weeks.

Yesterday's harrowing, or general strike, was supposed to show the strength of the undoubtedly growing opposition to Mr. Bhutto.

As far as could be determined here, in the politically important city of Lahore, and from reports coming in from elsewhere, the results were inconclusive. The general strike was successful enough to show that Mr. Bhutto is in serious political trouble but not successful enough to predict his political demise.

Thus the struggle is likely to continue with further arrests and quite possibly increasing violence.

Mr. Bhutto's gamble was that by locking up the PNA leadership—arrests are now spreading to prominent lawyers and other citizens not directly connected with the PNA—he could crush the protest against his rule.

The convening of the National Assembly shows that he is prepared to run the country without a parliamentary opposition, which refuses to take its seats.

The PNA leaders still at large say that their struggle to force Mr. Bhutto's resignation and new elections will continue.

They say that now, however, with their top leadership in jail, the struggle will pass to the people in the streets and that they no longer are responsible for what happens.

The PNA vice-chairman, Nawab Nasrullah Khan, told reporters yesterday that "now it is a war of nerves. No person, no matter how powerful, can fight the entire nation."

Another PNA personality, Syed Hassan Mahmud of the Muslim League, said he thought the movement had been too soft so far and that much of the country could be brought to a standstill by employing methods used against the British. The PNA publicly denounces violence but the threat is thinly disguised.

Here in Lahore, the capital of Pakistan's most populous province, the Punjab, the strike closed down the majority of shops and markets in the town and public support for the strike is being used by the opposition to prove that Mr. Bhutto's clean sweep of all Lahore city's Assembly seats must have been rigged.

Government supporters contend that shopkeepers were afraid to open their shops while opposition supporters say that the police forced others to open their shops.

Although the general strike was impressive, neither Mr. Bhutto nor the PNA can claim the kind of victory that would lead to an early restoration to the political struggle here. There is every likelihood of more trouble in the weeks and months to come.

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Manila Gives

Autonomy to Moslem Area

Talks With Libyans Led to Agreement

MANILA, March 27 (UPI).—President Ferdinand Marcos yesterday proclaimed the autonomy of a large area in the western Philippines. Moslems have been in rebellion against the central government.

The proclamation, covering island of Palawan, the Archipelago and roughly the Mindanao Island, followed agreement with Libya's President Gadhafi.

In a decree, Mr. Marcos created a provisional government to administer the areas. Preparations are made for that will determine the form of the regional setup.

The presidential proclamation, naming the changes, left aspects vague but said the move would bring peace to the region.

Col. Gadhafi, who opened the Mindanao rebels, but the peace formula includes Marcos, the Philippine President, who to Libya this month.

In a cable to Mr. Marcos, Libyan leader said the agreement would "put an end to the war and open a new page in relations between the Philippines and the Islamic states."

The Philippine government notified Asian nations of agreement and Libya told the Conference of Islamic Front to end its rebellion.

The front has fought since for the autonomy of the regions in the southern Philippines. Although it did not support all Philippine laws, it managed to do the bulk of the Philippines' forces.

The war has cost the government almost \$1 billion in expenditures, 500,000 persons been displaced and the death toll estimated at 30,000.

Yasir Arafat's proclamation is clear that the new would not be run by a Moslem, but in partnership with Christian population.

Population in the 13 provinces covered by the proclamation is 5 million, 35 per cent Moslem, 65 per cent Christian.

Mr. Steiner told the commission that Wienand had paid him a bribe of 50,000 marks (about \$17,000) to abstain on a crucial vote of confidence in the Bundestag in April, 1972.

The public prosecutor said there was no proof that Wienand had deliberately made a false statement.

Time and Place
The prosecutor said the evidence that Mr. Steiner gave to the commission about the time, place and circumstances in which he received the alleged bribe was incorrect.

Neither man had been in Wienand's office on the afternoon of April 27, 1972, when the money was supposed to have been handed over, the prosecutor said.

More than 20 witnesses, including Wienand, have been called to give evidence at the trial of Mr. Steiner for making a false statement.

Mr. Steiner caused a political sensation with his statement that he took a bribe. He and another unidentified deputy who also abstained in the secret ballot enabled then-Chancellor Willy Brandt to survive a vote of no confidence.

In 1974, Wienand, a key figure in Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party, gave up his parliamentary seat.

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Sarkis' Rule Is Challenged By Christians

(Continued from Page 1)

force's first six-month period, which expires April 27. Financial difficulties, mainly a delay by some countries in paying their shares, had deferred approval of the Lebanese government's request when it came up for discussion at an Arab foreign ministers' conference last month.

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Coup Foiled In Thailand

(Continued from Page 1)

casualty. Gen. Arun Thavathasin, a senior and popular general who commanded the king's guards.

But beyond that remained the question of the timing and the motivation for an action that seemed so ill-fated and ill-planned from the start.

Most of the elements of a successful coup, it developed today, were present—all that was missing was a single senior general in command of the king's guards.

Leaders of yesterday's action, according to Western diplomats and Thai military officers, had approached several such generals including the powerful Gen. Sern Nakhon, army commander in chief; Gen. Prasert Thammassiri, deputy army commander in chief, and Gen. Pralong Virapree, army chief of staff, and Gen. Arun, who refused to go along with the coup.

Gen. Arun reportedly was killed in a last-minute decision by some ambitious officers to throw in their lot with the rebels, might lead to success.

Four of these young officers—a colonel and three majors, including Gen. Chalarat's son-together with Gen. Chalarat himself, were under close guard today at an undisclosed location in Bangkok while the military leadership of the coup tried to decide what to do with them.

Mr. Hamaui is known as one of the most "Western" of the Palestinian officials. As head of the PLO London office, his job is to present the Palestinian policies in terms for the West, rather than the vaguer, more enigmatic manner favored by the Arabs.

Yet he is known to be a close associate of Mr. Arafat and often represents the thinking of the PLO chief. This is especially true with statements that would be controversial among Arab leaders and some Palestinians whose support Mr. Arafat needs.

Mr. Arafat, for example, could not say that he has sent a signal to the United States by removing PFLP representatives from the executive council. And PLO officials asked here about the reported signal, said only they would not like residents of Sabra, a Palestinian camp here, to know about it.

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Executives Are Surveyed

U.S. Business Sees No Harm As a Result of Rights Stance

By Jerry M. Flint

NEW YORK, March 27 (NYT).—President Carter's emphatic stance on the worldwide issue of human rights appears unlikely to set off a backlash harmful to U.S. business abroad, a spot check of U.S. business executives indicates. So long as foreign buyers covet U.S. goods and the Carter policy remains largely talk, countermeasures are unlikely, the executives believe.

"The countries involved in the human rights issue buy American food products not because they like us but because we have the products they need," Daniel Amstutz, president of Cargill Investor Services, Inc., an arm of the big grain concern, said in an interview.

"I've no concern about agricultural trade," Mr. Amstutz asserted. "People everywhere must eat and that's the bottom line," he said.

There is no danger of economic retaliation, according to Irving Shapiro, chairman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., "so long as we're in the area of talk and not action."

This can change, however, if the Carter stance on human rights becomes translated into action, such as "the Jackson amendment."

That legislative provision, sponsored by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., conditioned trade concessions for the Soviet Union on that nation easing its immigration restrictions against Jews. Ultimately, the Soviet Union rejected the terms.

Moral Differences

In Mr. Shapiro's view, a willingness to do business despite political or moral differences is hardly novel. "Everybody plays that game," he said. "When self-interest is involved, talk isn't important. But when self-interest isn't at stake, then the focus is on talk," he said.

Thus far, the Carter administration and congressional concern for human rights abroad has centered on such nations as the Soviet Union, Brazil, South Korea and Iran.

Earlier this month, after State Department comments critical of Brazil, that nation rejected an advance more than \$50 million in military aid credits that the administration intended to seek from Congress. That rejection may have cost U.S. manufacturers some sales of military hardware. Argentina also declared it would give up military sales credits after being criticized and Uruguay said it would withdraw its requests for U.S. economic aid.

How It Works Out

"Obviously, any time you take a posture like this, there are risks," said Jack Carlson, vice-president and chief economist of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, "and we'll have to see how it works out." But thus far, he said, no repercussions have shown up other than in Latin American countries.

Governments that buy U.S. military hardware do have other possible sources of supply, of course, provided U.S. financing is not essential to them. France and the Soviet Union are also prominent purveyors of weaponry.

But according to Peter Oram, president of Grumman International, "the human rights issue has not caused any perceptible change in the climate for our products, so we have no basis for concern at this time." Grumman sells the F-14 fighter to Iran, among other countries.

U.S. exports totaled \$108 billion in 1975 but half of that total went to nations where differences over human rights are not likely to set them apart from the United States—specifically, Canada and the nations of Western Europe. Only \$3 billion of that year's exports went to Communist nations of Europe or Asia. About \$16 billion, however, went to a score of Latin American nations and \$1 billion in exports went to African nations.

Investment Pattern

Direct U.S. investment—which totaled \$133 billion in 1975—showed a similar pattern: \$81 billion in Canada and Europe, and \$17 billion in Latin America.

The likelihood of trade or investment difficulties created by the U.S. stance on rights is so novel that many companies have not considered it. "It just didn't occur to anyone to study it," a spokesman for the Mobil Corp. said in an interview.

"We don't see any evidence of any business loss yet because of this," said a spokesman of the Dow Chemical Co. in Midland, Mich.

According to a business executive, even as Mr. Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev were exchanging views, Soviet officials were warmly encouraging the businessmen to visit the Soviet Union to do business.

Executives of several major companies declined to be quoted on the issue. The spokesman for a major weapons manufacturer said that strong support for human rights could produce criticism abroad, while failure to support the Carter stance could mean criticism at home.



BIG CHIEF—One of the biggest Indians in the world is in Ironwood, Mich. It is a giant statue, 45 feet high, dedicated to American Indian legends.

Carter Is Criticized by Poland On Request to Fund 2 Radios

WARSAW, March 27 (NYT).—

President Carter drew sharp criticism yesterday in Poland's official press for his recommendation to Congress that more funds be appropriated for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which broadcast to this area.

The two Munich-based stations, sponsored by the United States, broadcast to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in local languages. Their programs contain political and other kinds of news suppressed by official censors in this area.

There was immediate speculation here that the Polish criticism of Mr. Carter presages a strong protest by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Moscow this week.

Tribuna Ludu, the organ of Poland's Communist party, yesterday described Mr. Carter's recommendation as "astonishing" and contrary to the spirit of détente. An editorial in the newspaper described the two U.S.-sponsored stations as "subversive, Cold War institutions."

The wording of the article, while consistent with long-standing Soviet attitudes, was harsh by Polish standards. Moscow frequently uses the press of its European allies to express its own views.

Mr. Carter has asked Congress for an additional appropriation of about \$45 million, with which 11 new transmitters for the two stations and 12 new transmitters for

the official Voice of America would be built, increasing the range and power of their transmissions. East European countries, including the Soviet Union, often jam the two stations.

Visitors to Romania after the recent earthquake were particularly struck by the wide appeal of U.S. stations. RFE was continuously informing Romanians about what had happened, what had been destroyed and where the heaviest casualties had occurred many hours before Romanian radio returned to the air.

Radio Chief Named

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT).—President Carter has nominated John Gronowski, former U.S. ambassador to Poland, to be the chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, which oversees Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. White House officials said yesterday.

The appointment is controversial, the officials said, because it pitted a choice of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, against a candidate proposed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Brzezinski put forward Mr. Gronowski after being informed that there was too much political opposition to his original candidate, Prof. William Griffith of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who had been a senior adviser at Radio Free Europe at the height of the Cold War.

Last week, Mr. Vance wrote to Mr. Carter, strongly recommending that he nominate Frank Stanton, former president of CBS, to be chairman of the five-member broadcasting board.

Mr. Gronowski, 57, a native of Oshkosh, Wis., was President John Kennedy's last Cabinet appointment—he was named as postmaster general a month before the President was assassinated.

Schlesinger Says U.S. Opposes Plutonium Fuel

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT).—James Schlesinger has told a group of citizens that the Carter administration was opposed to the development of plutonium fuel systems for nuclear power reactors but would go along with construction of more conventional uranium reactors.

Mr. Schlesinger, who is President Carter's energy coordinator, sought to respond to expressions of concern about the dangers of nuclear power, including weapons proliferation, voiced by 19 men and women who spent 3 hours and 15 minutes exchanging ideas with several energy policy planners.

"For the immediate future, we will not be using plutonium recycling," Mr. Schlesinger said.

He was referring to the chemical process, not new in commercial operation in the United States, by which plutonium can be separated from spent uranium fuel rods. The plutonium can then be used as a fuel for power reactors, including a fast-breeder reactor under development that would also convert uranium to plutonium.

Plutonium also is the key ingredient in nuclear explosives. Fear of weapons proliferation and the risk of theft of plutonium in any country have weighed heavily in the Carter administration's developing doubts about the breeder and fuel recycling.

West Further

These doubts have been well advertised and so Mr. Schlesinger's statement Friday was not a major surprise. However, the former Atomic Energy Commission chairman, once regarded as an apostle of nuclear energy, did go further than he had before. His remarks were thought likely to foreshadow the essence of what Mr. Carter will say on the subject in his April 20 energy policy statement.

The administration wants to separate conventional uranium reactors, so-called light-water reactors, from the plutonium

economy," Mr. Schlesinger said, and "separate the use of nuclear power from the spread of nuclear weapons."

The 19 citizens at the meeting were chosen from among 20,000 who returned energy questionnaires sent by the White House to 400,000 citizens. The 19 were

chosen for geographic dispersion, for diversity of age and occupation and because their replies had indicated an interest in energy and an ability to express ideas.

The citizens expressed strong interest in energy conservation, what an official summarized later as "a greater willingness to launch

into conservation than I recall expected."

An official said later that he thought he had heard support for a federal tax on "gas-guzzling" cars. That is one of several ideas under study in the search for ways to retard growth of gasoline consumption and oil imports. It is politically risky because of opposition from unions and car dealers.

Mr. Schlesinger's remarks on nuclear energy were believed to reflect a feeling in the administration that its fears of plutonium and its hopes that uranium resources may be adequate were strengthened by this week's Ford Foundation study of nuclear energy.

On disposal of nuclear wastes, especially used uranium fuel rods from light-water reactors, Mr. Schlesinger rejected a suggestion that there was no solution. He said: "We have every confidence we can dispose of these wastes for all time, confidence above the 99-per-cent level." But, he added, before embarking on a definitive disposal course, the administration wanted to be 100-per-cent confident.

New Dissent Group Organized To Press for Rights in Poland

By Malcolm W. Browne

WARSAW, March 27 (NYT).—A Polish human rights organization announced its formation today, saying that it would work for changes in Poland's laws and toward political pluralism in this Communist country.

In a press conference, the 18 members of the new "Movement for the Defense of the Human and Civil Rights of Man" said they hoped to work in cooperation with Communist authorities here, not in confrontation with them.

They said the new group would have broader and more long-term goals than an existing human rights group, the Workers' Defense Committee (KOR), which was organized after the riots in Poland June 25. The KOR has

sought freedom for the workers jailed during the riots and the reinstatement of those fired from their jobs.

Spokesmen for the new group, which has adopted the hang glider for its emblem, say they will seek changes in Polish laws to bring them into line with the United Nations covenants on human rights ratified by the Polish government March 3.

They also hope for gradual changes in the political system, by which non-Communist political parties could once again come into existence.

Only three members of the KOR have associated themselves with the new group.

Among its members, however, are three Roman Catholic priests, a retired general of the pre-Communist Polish Army, Gen. Mieczyslaw Szymonowicz, and the Polish representative of the London-based human rights group Amnesty International, Adam Mojciechowski.

In the June riots, set off by a sudden government announcement that food prices would be increased drastically, hundreds of workers were arrested and some were sentenced to long prison terms. But under an amnesty policy, all but about 30 have been released.

Shtern Gets Soviet Visa

MOSCOW, March 27 (UPI).—Dr. Mikhail Shtern, the Jewish physician who was released from prison earlier this month, said yesterday that he and his wife have been granted visas and will leave for Israel "as soon as possible."

Prisoner's Release Demanded

PARIS, March 27 (UPI).—The Paris-based Center for Information and Propaganda for Liberty, a French organization for civil liberties in the Soviet Union, announced yesterday that unless Antonov Pype, a Belgian sentenced to five years in prison in the Soviet Union, was released within the week Soviet buildings in Western Europe could be attacked by dissidents.

Gold Hunters Still Searching

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N.M., March 27 (AP).—

With only two days left before their hunting rights expire, treasure seekers labored yesterday to enter a cavern in desolate Victorio Peak where they hope to find gold.

They were in the eighth day of a 10-day dawn-to-dusk U.S. Army permit to look for the treasure on the restricted military range in the San Andres Mountains of south-central New Mexico.

Norman Scott, head of the search party, admitted that his Expeditions Unlimited, Inc., crew was behind schedule. But he said that the purpose of the expedition—"will be accomplished by tomorrow when the mission ends."

The object was to verify or refute tales of a horde of gold hidden in Victorio Peak.

The searchers were concentrating on a narrow mining shaft built by the late Milton (Doc) Noss, who was said to have discovered the treasure in 1937.

Men who went into the shaft last week said it descended 153 feet to a plug of dirt that blocks its apparent connection with a fault in the peak.

Four Hostages Freed By Gunman in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, March 27 (Reuters).—A gunman who held four persons hostage in a city housing agency for five hours Friday night surrendered when he felt he had "got his message across."

The man, Luqman Abdus Shaeed, had demanded \$500,000 to rehabilitate two apartment blocks in Harlem for a group of Sunni Moslems. He also wanted legal recognition of Moslem holidays. He was later charged with kidnapping.

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Total Assets	DM 3,225 m	DM 2,619 m
Deposits	DM 2,799 m	DM 2,229 m
Loans	DM 996 m	DM 854 m
Capital and Reserves	DM 105 m	DM 72 m
Dividend	18%	16%



Defends Spying on Citizens' Mail

Gen. Brown Calls Congress Obstructionist, Irresponsible

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UPI)—Gen. George Brown, in a lecture to high-ranking U.S. military and government personnel, is reported to have labeled Congress as "obstructionist and irresponsible" in its dealings with defense and foreign aid.

The quotes by Gen. Brown, the often outspoken chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appeared in an article by syndicated cartoonist and writer Ranan Lurie. The article appeared in today's editions of the Chicago Sun-Times and other papers.

Mr. Lurie said that a transcript made available to him by Thomas Ross, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, confirmed only some of the comments that sources attributed to Gen. Brown. Mr. Ross said he would not comment further until he discussed the matter with Gen. Brown, who is traveling abroad.

Gen. Brown was also quoted as saying that "if any citizen of this country is so concerned about his mail being read or is concerned about his presence in a meeting being noted, I'd say we ought to read his mail and we ought to know what he has done."

Gen. Brown has set off controversy in the past with his remarks.

The Lurie article said Gen. Brown's remarks were made in a speech May 31 at Fort McNair in Washington to the National War College and Industrial College of the Armed Forces—grouping about 230 colonels and 70 top-ranking civilians from the Defense and State Departments. The general was quoted as saying that Congress "seems very much to me like the man who is blitting a chess game and occasionally reaches in and moves a piece and thereby screws it all up."

However, Gen. Brown reportedly added, "I'm sure they are well-motivated and have only the interest of the country at heart."

In his speech, he also said that the United States should sell F-5 fighter planes to Egypt. The general was quoted as saying:

"I just don't think the country is ready to do that. Congress just wouldn't face up to it. I was with the Jewish national leadership yesterday—as strange as that may sound—for about an hour and I tell you I would hate to have mentioned that I wanted to sell Egypt F-5s."

The article said the quotes were released by Mr. Ross after three members of Gen. Brown's audience gave Mr. Lurie similar accounts of the talk. Two three told Mr. Lurie that they had been sworn to secrecy but were offended by the nature of Gen. Brown's remarks, the newspaper said.

A source who attended the address was quoted as saying: "After the lecture, the students—many of them uniformed colonels—said: 'Christ, he (Gen. Brown) is really bad. He needs to be quieted. He needs to be silenced.'"

Gen. Brown stirred protest and was reprimanded by former President Ford in 1974 for saying that Jews exercised a disproportionate influence in Congress through ownership of banks and newspapers.

He was also criticized by Mr. Ford when he told Mr. Lurie in an interview last year that Israel was a burden on the United States and that the Shah of Iran may have "visions of the Persian Empire."

He also said then of Britain that "it's pathetic now; it just wants to make you cry. They're no longer a world power. All they've got are generals and admirals and bands. They do things in great style... on the protocol side. But it makes you sick to see their forces."

Iranian Plans To Cut Radar Are Reported

By William Branigan

TEHRAN, March 27 (UPI)—Iran plans to cut drastically the scope of a huge radar program code-named "Seek Sentry" that would have cost about \$32 billion and drain Iran's already severely stretched technical manpower, according to informed sources here.

The program called for radar installations on 41 mountainsides in Iran and would have taken 12 to 15 years to complete. The Iranian War Ministry received bids from three U.S. companies to build a radar prototype for the project but has not awarded a contract.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi now plans to cut the program by 60 to 70 per cent and put only 12 to 16 radar installations, the sources said. He wants to complement these installations with seven to nine of the latest radar-equipped Boeing aircraft that have been recommended for use in NATO countries.

The Shah is expected to discuss procurement of these planes, called the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS), with the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. George Brown, who is to meet with him tomorrow during a three-day visit to Iran.

The new plan would afford mobility and permit Iranian radar coverage of the Gulf, the sources said.

U.S. military advisers have been questioning the size of Seek Sentry since it was conceived about three years ago. They believed the vast program would put such a strain on Iran's resources that it could become a huge boondoggle, sources said.

Noting recent NATO arguments against fixed radar installations, officials also said the Iranian radar installations "would stick up like sore thumbs" and would be difficult to defend.

The Seek Sentry project was promoted in its planning stages by retired Col. Richard Ballach, a former adviser to both the Iranian and U.S. governments who was repatriated by Iran in a letter sent Jan. 8 from the vice-minister of war, Gen. Hassan Tufanian, to then-secretary of defense, Ronald Rumsfeld.

While the Seek Sentry project was being promoted and then reconsidered, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of new radar equipment has been gathering dust in the southern Iranian port area. Iran purchased the equipment from Westinghouse Electric Corp. under a contract for installation of 8 to 10 radars in Iran. But the deal was canceled in favor of Seek Sentry. Aided by U.S. advisers, Iran is currently trying to use the equipment.

Despite the sharp reduction in scope, Iran's radar program may still aggravate its present difficulties in absorbing sophisticated technology, some sources feel.

"The Iranians already have digestive problems," a source said, referring to the influx of modern weapons.

Besides the AWACS, the Shah is expected to ask the United States during Gen. Brown's visit to approve the sale to Iran of three other kinds of aircraft and more electronic gadgetry running into the billions of dollars.

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Afghanistan Gets Civilian Cabinet

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 27 (Reuters)—Afghanistan President Sadat Mohammed Daoud has formed a new civilian government, ending three years and nine months of military rule, diplomatic sources said here.

President Daoud recently issued a decree naming a 17-man Cabinet to govern in line with a Constitution adopted last month. The Constitution provides for a presidential, one-party system.

President Daoud, in a move apparently intended to retain the support of the armed forces, appointed the army chief of staff, Gen. Gulistan Balader Razul, as defense minister, a portfolio held by the President in previous Cabinets.

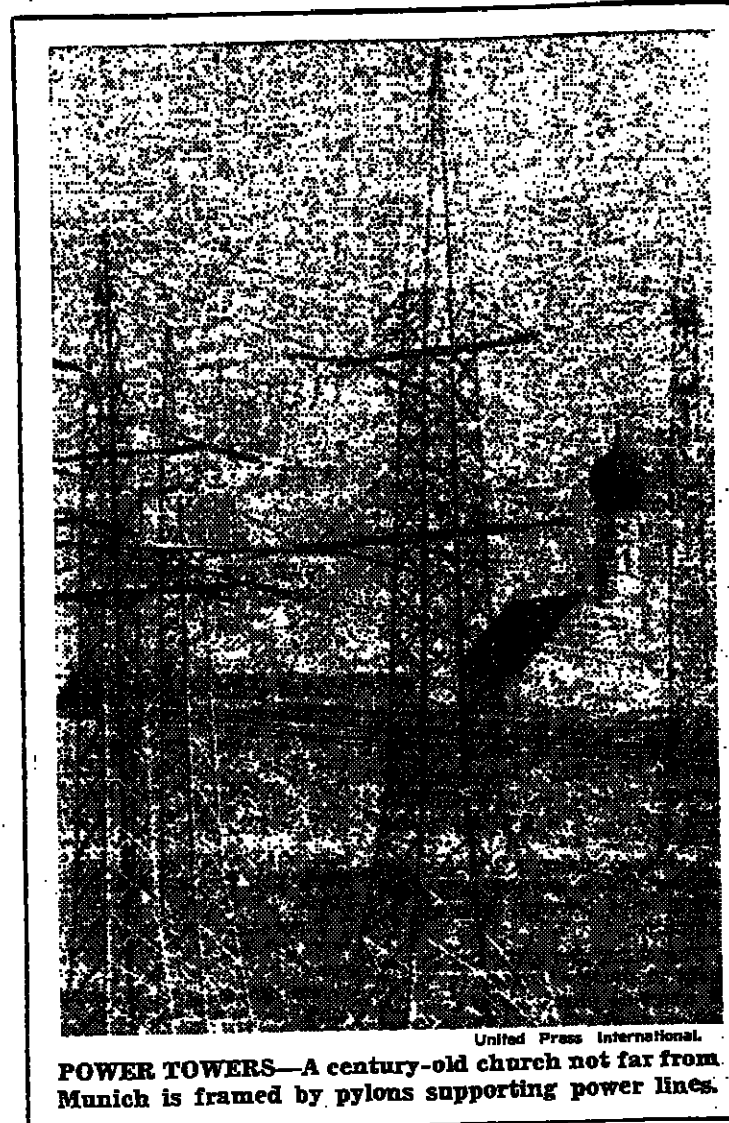
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POWER TOWERS—A century-old church not far from Munich is framed by pylons supporting power lines.

On U.K. Economist's Tour

'Small Is Beautiful' Message Makes Big Impression in U.S.

By Constance D'Auvin

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UPI)—The counterculture message "small is beautiful" and the message of the message, E. F. Schumacher, are making it big in the United States.

Very tired and muttering to friends, "It's all over with, I'm going back to England," Dr. Schumacher ended his unexpectedly well-attended 43-day lecture tour of the United States last week.

He finished with a visit to President Carter. The day before found the author of "Small Is Beautiful" in the Capitol, holding a lively chat with 50 members of Congress, their families and staff.

The German-born Dr. Schumacher, 66, a well-known establishment economist whose first papers were praised by John Maynard Keynes, now offers alternatives to the conventional system that he describes as "bigger is better... that holds up material wealth as the be-all, end-all of existence."

The thrust of his argument is that modern economies and the technologies they offer are almost invariably geared to giant-scale endeavors that promote even more bigness, are increasingly energy-inefficient and often do not provide what the people—especially the poorest people—really want.

Key Tenets

Population dispersal, localism and self-sufficiency are key tenets of his philosophy—a philosophy that he felt Mr. Carter would tend to appreciate.

He charmed small crowds in the United States 2 1/2 years ago. This time, he was shocked to find audiences so large that many persons were turned away.

The Congress group paid attention as he described the evils of jobs created by the rich for the poor. "The modern economy has increasingly robbed all but the rich of the chance to make their own jobs," he said.

"It costs as much now to ship a brick 200 miles as it does to make it," he said. And then he told of how Britain's brickmakers concentrated in Bedfordshire, were appalled at the prospect of installing little factories throughout the country to provide work for the people in the countryside and save on transportation costs.

Farm-equipment makers are designing \$80,000, air-conditioned tractors for the forthcoming decades, he told the congressmen, while no attention is being given to designing equipment that would be both affordable and more efficient for the small farmer.

"Moving Away"

"You see," he said, "how technology is moving away from the people."

In seeking relatively inexpensive alternative energy sources in northern Pakistan to take advantage of the area's small streams, Dr. Schumacher discovered that the last small-scale turbine had been designed in England in 1902. Technology had long ago moved on to provide for bigger, more expensive solutions.

He presumably told some of the same things to the President, a farmer who read his book and requested that Dr. Schumacher see him. But at a brief airport interview before boarding a jumbo jet to go home to the village of Caterham, 30 miles from London, where he makes his own bread, he would not reveal the details of the conversation. The President was equally taciturn about the 30-minute chat.

"All Strata"

The people who come out and listen to him used to be of the counterculture, he says, but now they are "from all strata of society."

"Small Is Beautiful" has sold 340,000 paperback copies since Harper and Row published it here in April, 1973, a figure that sales manager Larry Van Metre called "downright shocking for a book on economics."

The ideas espoused by the man known as the "Buddhist economist" comprise a philosophy that, in the words of an expert, "lends authenticity to the counterculture crowd, the ones who leave the city to live on communes and grow their own food."

But these ideas also form an economic system that attacks a basic principle of the West by asserting that growth—a burgeoning gross national product—is not good for all nations.

Adviser in Burma

Dr. Schumacher began forming his system years ago when he studied the philosophy of Buddhism while serving as economic adviser to the prime minister of Burma—an outgrowth of his job as chief economist to Britain's National Coal Board for 20 years. He was highly impressed with the Buddhist notion of observing maximum well-being with minimum consumption.

Dr. Schumacher noted that, while his ideas first drew interest from Third World countries, the experience of this decade has been the discovery of their application to developed countries, beginning with Switzerland and the Netherlands, "and now, almost with a vengeance, North America."

But as he left for home, he said "it is not possible" to alter the U.S. system of economics to conform with his philosophy. The Congressional Record quotes him as saying, "Small can be beautiful, too... and each size in between. For every activity there is a certain appropriate scale and I ask only that we recognize this fact. I ask only that we restore this balance to our lives."

A Rebel Leader Killed in Search Of Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, March 27 (AP)—An underground leader was killed during a house-to-house search for arms and "counter-revolutionaries" launched last week by forces of Ethiopia's radical military rulers.

Tefaye Debesaye, chief of domestic and political affairs for the underground Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary party, was killed when an apartment near the central post office was stormed Thursday by search squads of peasants and government troops.

Witnesses to the incident said that for two years Mr. Lesfaye, believed to have been in his thirties, had been one of the government's most-wanted persons.

A government announcement Friday said the dead leader was an Eritrean-born "reactionary" who helped foment the underground group.

Another party member, Berthun Mariye, was also shot down in another apartment in the same area Thursday. The deaths bring to seven the number of ERP members killed since the search began.

2 Airlines Sued For \$127 Million In Entebbe Case

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—A \$127-million suit has been filed in U.S. District Court on behalf of 45 passengers of an Air France jetliner hijacked to Uganda's Entebbe Airport.

The suit claims that Air France and Singapore Airlines, Ltd., provided inadequate security, which allowed four Palestinian terrorists to hijack the jet and its 245 passengers. More than 100 Jewish passengers were rescued July 4 in a daring raid on the airport by Israeli commandos.

The suit filed last week on behalf of 42 survivors of the hijacking and the families of three persons who were killed, asks for \$28 million in compensatory damages and \$99 million in punitive damages. All 45 were Jewish but only some of them were Israeli. The suit asks other persons victimized in the hijacking to join the suit.

The suit contends that lax security allowed the terrorists to carry a machine gun, hand-guns, 20 hand grenades and boxes of dynamite onto a Singapore Airlines plane bound for Bahrain to Athens, where they boarded the Air France jetliner.

The suit was filed here in Chicago because it is one of the few cities in which both airlines have offices, attorneys said.

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Other Costs Will Rise

Public Colleges in U.S. Hold Line Against '77 Tuition Boost

By Gene I. Macroff

NEW YORK, March 27 (UPI)—The battle to hold the line on soaring tuition apparently has been won, at least for next fall, by the nation's public colleges but most private ones will again be raising their tuition.

Separate surveys by The New York Times and the College Entrance Examination Board found that the average annual tuition at four-year public institutions will virtually remain at the current level of \$621 and that private colleges will be increasing their tuition by an average of 6.3 per cent, to \$2,476.

However, room, board and other expenses will rise next fall at almost all colleges and universities, public and private, pushing overall costs to new highs.

A Select Circle

Resident students at the average four-year institutions will pay \$3,005 at public colleges and \$4,906 at private colleges.

For students at some private institutions with especially high tuitions, however, annual expenses will be much higher and a growing number of colleges and universities will join the select circle of those that the college board estimates will cost more than \$7,000 a year to attend.

In this category will be Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$9,850; Brown, \$7,530; University of Pennsylvania, \$7,875; Columbia, \$7,500; Princeton, \$7,495; Bennington, \$7,465; Dartmouth, \$7,425; Hampshire, \$7,400; Stanford, \$7,365; Cornell, \$7,200; Bryn Mawr, \$7,185; Skidmore, \$7,050, and Williams, \$7,020.

Harvard, Yale and Sarah Lawrence passed the \$7,000 mark last fall but the college board has not yet computed final figures for them for next fall.

The highest annual tuition ever charged by an institution of higher education will be the \$12,500 that entering students will have to pay at the medical school of Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

Another medical school in Washington, the one affiliated with George Washington University, will charge incoming students \$9,000 a year tuition.

Both institutions were forced to adopt steep tuition increases because of the expiration this year of the District of Columbia Medical and Dental Manpower Act under which Congress had provided assistance of the sort available to other medical schools from state governments.

It was the stiff resistance of state legislatures around the country to tuition increases that played a key role in keeping most public colleges and universities from instituting increases.

Lawmakers in many states sought program cutbacks rather than increases in their constituents that they would approve higher tuitions.

As Albert Somit, executive vice-president of the State University of New York campus at Buffalo, said, "The legislature is not impervious to the political consequences of raising the tuition of a couple of hundred thousand students."

Efforts to avoid raising room and board rates have failed almost everywhere as colleges and universities insisted that charges will have to go up next fall to accommodate inflation and higher energy costs.

A number of institutions, including New York University and the University of Maryland, maintain that as they raise the tuition to students next fall they intend to allow for a commensurate increase in student financial aid.

Maryland allots 10 per cent of its tuition income to financial aid.

Each year, as tuition and other costs rise, there is talk of whether some of the nation's colleges and universities are going to price themselves out of the market. But, each year so far, enough students and their families seem willing to absorb the increases to keep all but the most marginal institutions from failing.

There is not much choice about it since other schools of comparable quality cost the same," said Janice Klumder, a freshman at Swarthmore in Pennsylvania, where total charges to students will be 9.3 per cent higher next fall.

Obituaries

Nunnally Johnson, Writer

LOS ANGELES, March 27 (UPI)—Nunnally Johnson, 70, who started out as a reporter and later became a prolific short story author, columnist and screenwriter of about 100 movies, died Friday.

The pictures on which he worked as writer, producer, or both, included "The House of Rothschild," "Grapes of Wrath," "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," "Man in the Grey Flannel Suit," and "The Dirty Dozen."

At his peak he was one of the highest paid and most sought after writers in Hollywood, with credits at 20th Century-Fox, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, United Artists and Paramount.

In the early 1930s, he began writing short stories and articles for the Saturday Evening Post, Smart Set and American Mercury and prospered so well that he gave up newspaper work.

Then he met Herman Mankiewicz of Paramount and went to Hollywood to try his hand as a "junior screenwriter."

His first credited screenplay was "Bedtime Story," starring Maurice Chevalier.

Wilbur S. Forrest

NEW YORK, March 27 (UPI)—Wilbur S. Forrest, 90, a retired newspaperman who sent out the first report on Charles Lindbergh's landing in Paris in 1927, died Wednesday at a nursing home in Newtown, Pa.

Mr. Forrest was the first to tell the world that Lindbergh had landed at Le Bourget after his transatlantic flight. Mr. Forrest had the foresight to keep an open telephone line near the airport. Other reporters covering the event were caught in the crowds on the field and were unable to file their reports until later.

Mr. Forrest was working for The New York Herald Tribune at the time.

Adm. Fyodor Sizov

MOSCOW, March 27 (Reuters)—Adm. Fyodor Sizov, 66, formerly senior political officer in the Soviet Navy, has died, the military daily Red Star has announced. The obituary said he died "in tragic circumstances," the usual Soviet way of referring to fatal accidents.

Lord Dugdale

YORK, England, March 27 (Reuters)—Lord Dugdale, 80, a former Cabinet minister who was defeated by Harold Wilson in 1963, died yesterday. He held various ministerial positions between 1951 and 1959, including that of colonial secretary, air secretary and agriculture minister.

Billy Ternent

LONDON, March 27 (Reuters)—Billy Ternent, 77, a broadcaster and conductor who became prominent in the 1940s, died Wednesday, it was announced Friday.

Britain Probing 'Plot' To Kill Uruguay Exiles

LONDON, March 27 (Reuters)—Scotland Yard is investigating reports that Uruguayan assassins have come to Europe to kill two exiles campaigning against Uruguay's military regime.

A spokesman said today the British police were aware of the reports and were looking into them. He refused to give any details of the investigation. Press reports have said that two teams of killers have traveled to Europe to kill Wilson Ferreira Lima, a former presidential candidate, and Enrique Baraona, a former minister of industry and labor.

Italy Acts on EEC Vote

ROME, March 27 (UPI)—Italy last week became the first country to complete ratification of a treaty calling for popular election of a European Parliament.

Fish Making U.S. Dams An Endangered Species

TULSA, Okla., March 27 (AP)—The three-inch leopard darter fish, a relative of the rare three-spined stickleback, has stopped work on a multimillion-dollar Tennessee dam, halting construction of the proposed \$1.5-billion Ukata Dam on the Glover Creek.

The leopard darter looks like a minnow and is said to be an endangered species.

The Tulsa office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers said that the project in McCurtain County is under review because completing a dam would have an "adverse impact on the leopard darter and its habitat and would adversely impact upland wildlife habitat, wetlands and fisheries without providing compensating net benefits."

"The leopard darter is found only in the Little River system, of which Glover Creek is a tributary," a corps official said.

The corps has spent about \$2 million so far to prepare for construction of the dam.

The leopard darter's relative in Tennessee halted work on the \$115-million Tellico Dam, which is more than 90-per-cent completed. Work on the Tennessee River dam remains at a standstill following a January court ruling that the small darter had to be protected. The Tennessee Valley Authority plans to appeal the ruling.

In keeping with the case of the small darter—and now the leopard darter—a dead dam described as the site of a squashed tennis ball forced a temporary halt Thursday to a design project on the Minnesota River.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers halted its \$20.355 project at Savage, Minn., after a half-shin found at the site was tentatively identified as *Lepomis microlophus*, an endangered species.

The corps resumed dredging Friday when divers failed to turn up other evidence of the endangered darter.

Vietnam Declares Readiness To Improve Ties With U.S.

TOKYO, March 27 (AP)—Vietnam's vice-minister for foreign affairs, Phan Huan, yesterday said he told the recent U.S. presidential commission to Hanoi that Vietnam is ready to look to the future in its relations with the United States "but that it is impossible to completely sever the ties between the two countries."

Mr. Huan told the Vietnam News Agency that the past has left a number of questions which, if not solved satisfactorily, will create obstacles in the road toward the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The commission was seeking information on U.S. servicemen missing in action during the Vietnam war.

Pledge Given

Mr. Huan said Vietnam will pass on information about missing Americans and "will settle satisfactorily the question of the remains of Americans who died in the war." He said his country had agreed to receive missing Americans through diplomatic channels.

Vietnamese officials, Mr. Huan said, told the U.S. commission that Vietnam "is ready to create favorable conditions for the United States to carry out its contribution to postwar reconstruction in Vietnam."

Referring to the prospects of the Paris talks between Vietnam and the United States, Mr. Huan said his country "has made it clear that it is prepared to normalize relations with the United States."

Embassy 'Sold' By Cambodian in Tokyo Swindle

TOKYO, March 27 (UPI)—A former chauffeur for the Tokyo embassy of the defunct Lin Nor government of Cambodia has "sold" the embassy property and left Japan with a net payment of about \$185,000, according to police.

Police sources said chauffeur Khoun Hank Kiet, 40, somehow obtained the official seal of the embassy when it closed after the downfall of the U.S.-backed Cambodian government in the spring of 1975. Japan was the only country to buy the property.

In offering the 13-acre embassy site for sale to a wealthy Tokyo businessman, he represented himself as the "Cambodian chargé d'affaires."

The former chauffeur now is believed to be in France. His activities have created a major embarrassment for the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The embassy site is in Tokyo's expensive Akasaka district. Realtors say the property is worth \$11 million.

Records at the local land registration office show that title to the property was transferred Dec. 21 to Miss Eiko Inaguchi, 41, owner of a house of 20 bedrooms. The recorded sale price was only \$2.2 million.

Britain Seizes 100 In Narcotic Raids

LONDON, March 27 (UPI)—In coordinated raids throughout the country yesterday, police seized 100 in a network of processing drugs for sale here and abroad.

The police said it was the largest narcotics ring uncovered in Britain and showed that the country has been a major supplier and exporter of narcotics for the last seven years.

Nearly 1,000 officers and Home Office agents took part in the raids on 60 or so roads in England, Scotland and Wales. They seized 100 in London, Glasgow, North and South Wales and the Midlands as well as counties surrounding the capital.

Afar-Issa Talks To Open Today

DJIBOUTI, French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, March 27 (Reuters)—Political factions from this last French colony in Africa will meet in Ghada tomorrow for what could be their last chance to agree on the country's future course after independence, due in June.

But the round-table conference in Accra dealing with the territory will have a difficult task. Representatives of the Afars and the Issas, the two main ethnic groups among the 250,000 inhabitants, have been split on a broad variety of issues.

Italy Acts on EEC Vote

ROME, March 27 (UPI)—Italy last week became the first country to complete ratification of a treaty calling for popular election of a European Parliament.

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Beethoven Is Politicized Years After Death

By Murray Seeger

BONN, March 27.—Poor Ludwig van Beethoven—a century and a half after his death he has become a figure in the complicated tangle of relations between East and West Germany.

As if his life were not tormented enough by deafness during more than half of his 37 years, his memory has been politicized.

The issue was raised last week when the Communist government of East Germany started a national commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the musician's death.

At the same time, Bonn, Beethoven's birthplace, was preparing its 25th festival in honor of the composer. Both East and West Germany attracted artists from many countries to perform during the celebrations.

Weeklong Series

The East Germans concentrated on a weeklong series of events focused on the actual anniversary, which was yesterday.

Last Sunday, the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra performed the Fifth Symphony using a score

that East German experts claim eliminates errors which slipped into the music over the years.

The Communist sponsors also released last week a new record in a series started in 1968 that is to include all of the master's work. The new entry is the opera "Leonore," which was the original version of Beethoven's opera "Fidelio."

As the highlight of the week, Beethoven's "most political work," the Ninth Symphony, was performed in East Berlin on Thursday night.

The final concert today featured the majestic Missa Solemnis, performed in the recently opened Palace of the Republic.

The East German government heavily finances music, its subsidies to orchestras and opera houses running second only to the funds invested in its athletic program.

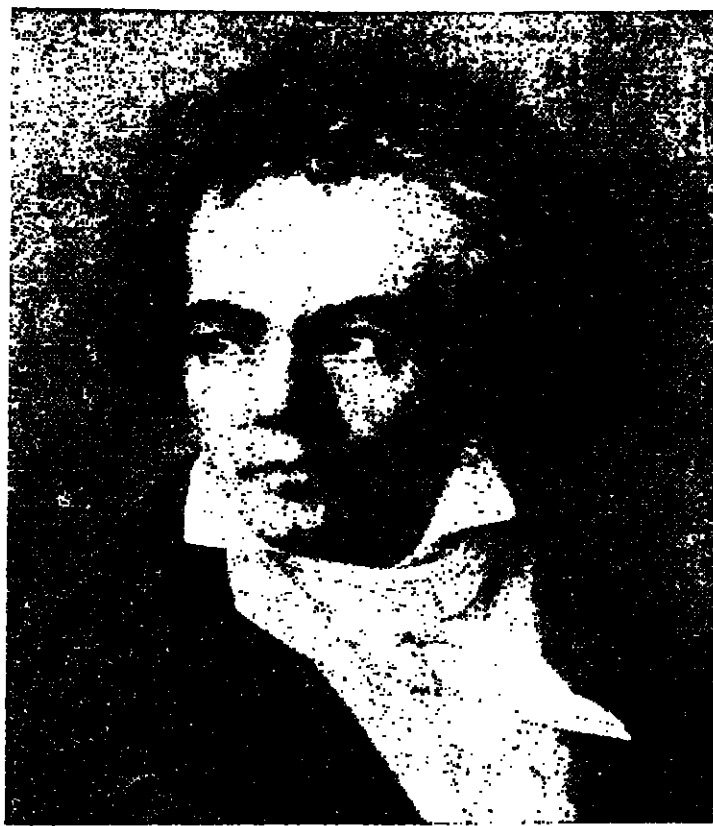
Cultural Figures

The Communists have attempted to build nationalism by honoring selected major German cultural figures. An earlier subject was novelist Thomas Mann.

In Bonn, where Beethoven's house is a museum, the celebration started this weekend with local festivities including concerts, using ancient instruments in the city hall square. Other performances have been scattered throughout the season, with the major celebrations scheduled in two cycles—one May 14-27 and the other Sept. 10-30.

The East Germans, however, have added an ideological ingredient to their festival.

"We honor in Beethoven one of the greatest men of classical humanism who with the genius of his music painted a bold pic-



ture of a future society free of exploitation and oppression such as has now taken shape under socialism," Premier Willi Stoph said last December when the festival was announced.

Close Relationship

In addition, Mr. Stoph said, Beethoven week in East Germany would express "the close relationship between the accomplishments of the progressive and humanist heritage and the achievements of the present day in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism."

Beethoven might not have understood the term "proletarian internationalism," since it is a

recent ideological formation that originated in Moscow and is interpreted to mean loyalty to the Soviet party.

The West German events have been conceived as purely cultural in which Beethoven is, of course, the central figure, but various other kinds of music have been represented.

A Bonn City Hall spokesman for the festival would not comment on the East German celebration. "We never make any comment on activities in other cities," the spokesman said. "If somebody likes Beethoven, why shouldn't they celebrate his anniversary?"

(Los Angeles Times)

Secrecy Study Splits Paperwork Panel

By Nancy Hicks

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT).—The commission on federal paperwork is embroiled in a controversy over whether a study of government secrecy has itself been suppressed.

An unpublished staff report concludes that the government is engaged in a conspiracy to evade the Privacy Act and circumvent the Freedom of Information Act.

But the report has been criticized by senior staff members of the commission as being one-sided, ill-informed and not fulfilling the commission's mandate and the document is currently undergoing extensive revision.

The rewrite has, in turn, provoked charges of an effort to soften the findings because they are controversial.

The revision is supposed to assure the public that the problem is complicated, that a solution will take a long time but that government is on top of it," said a staff member involved in the revisions.

The secrecy study is one of 22 being prepared by the commission, which is charged with reducing the amount of paperwork sought and distributed by government. The report was made available to The New York Times

by its former study director, Philip Vargas, who was discharged in the internal political struggle that developed during its preparation.

Mr. Vargas has sent a copy of his study group's report to the White House, where it is being read, a press office spokesman said. The commission staff director, Warren Buhler, said he had no objection to having the findings disseminated "as Mr. Vargas's work, not the work of the commission."

He said that he had no philosophical differences of opinion with its findings but that he did not feel "it represents the best work the staff can do."

Health Chief Grilled in U.S. On Aide-Cook

Califano Defends Act As Helping Taxpayer

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano has admitted he used "somewhat grandiose" language to describe the work of his office chief but said he is keeping the man on to save the taxpayers money.

The 402-word job description used to win civil service certification for Wiley Barnes as a \$12,763-a-year "personal assistant" in the HEW secretary's office—without reference to the fact that Mr. Barnes, a retired Marine, was hired as a cook—was not "dishonest," just "grandiose," Mr. Califano said. "It was typical federal language of the kind that I'm trying to drive out of every regulation over there," Mr. Califano said.

The HEW secretary was interviewed Friday as he left the White House following a meeting with President Carter which he said was devoted entirely to a presentation on welfare reform. He said there was no mention of the controversies stirred by his hiring of Mr. Barnes and Thomas (Lem) Johns, a retired Secret Service agent, as an aide for \$44,000 a year.

Asked what he thought of Mr. Califano putting a cook on the payroll, Mr. Carter said he did not "want to comment on a question so involved, with so little time for thought."

Earlier, Mr. Califano denounced as "utterly unfair and irresponsible" reports that Mr. Johns had been hired as his bodyguard. He said Mr. Johns, who once headed the White House Secret Service detail, is actually the chief administrative officer for the HEW secretary's office, is filling a job formerly divided between two officials and is currently assigned to cut the office staff to about 100 from the present level of 160.

As for Mr. Barnes's job, Mr. Califano said the HEW secretary's office was built with a very large kitchen because the secretary is frequently visited by groups and committees and holds working lunches with them. Mr. Califano said he and his aides pay for meals they eat there. He said that "of course" he intended to keep Mr. Barnes on.

"I will guarantee you that it will be a lot less expensive to do it this way in a building authorized by the Congress which has a

French Plan To Stimulate The Economy

LYONS, March 27 (AP).—

French Prime Minister Raymond Barre today announced new measures to stimulate the economy and fight unemployment but warned against "dream merchants" who "describe a France in which all the problems will be solved."

Speaking at the opening of the annual trade fair here, Mr. Barre said the government would allocate 4 billion francs (\$800 million) next month to help the construction and public works sectors of the economy.

An "active employment policy" will be instituted in the next few weeks, aimed particularly at helping employment of youths among France's 1 million jobless, Mr. Barre said. The unemployment level is about 5 per cent.

Mr. Barre said that in general wage growth this year would still be pegged to the cost-of-living index. The only exceptions would be for those at the minimum legal wage level and for family allowances. In both categories, there would be a real increase in purchasing power, he said.

very large kitchen and is going utterly unused," Mr. Califano said.

He rejected any implication of wrongdoing in his hiring of two men receiving federal pensions. Noting that both had retired early from dangerous occupations, he said they had been legally retired and legally hired.

(Los Angeles Times)

Cooks Threatened

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP).—The cooks in the Agriculture Department may regret that Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland has been eating in the cafeteria.

"I'm going to get rid of them. The food here is terrible, just awful," he said Friday. "We're going to get some people in here who know how to cook," Mr. Bergland added.

The food in the three cafeterias is prepared by Government Services, Inc., a private firm that also holds contracts with other government agencies. "We're still going to get rid of them. I told the lawyers to find a way to break that contract and get them out of here," he said.

New Youth Leader of Party Adds to Schmidt's Problems

By Michael Getler

BONN, March 27 (WPI).—The election of a 30-year-old lawyer of the far left to head the sometimes rambunctious youth wing of the Social Democratic party has heaped another problem on troubled Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The surprise narrow victory this month of Klaus-Uwe Benneter to head the young Socialists is being widely viewed here as a sign that the extreme left wing of Mr. Schmidt's own party may be on a collision course with the much more moderate party establishment.

The young Socialists, or "Jungs," as they are called, have young firebrands at the top before. But in the last year or so, they had been relatively quiet. This quiet period was a key factor in the ability of Mr. Schmidt to barely escape defeat in federal elections in October when the mood of the voters clearly had swung toward middle-of-the-road and conservative views.

The prospect of a newly active youth wing advocating extreme left-wing policies could be a sign of "hard times ahead," as party chief executive Egon Bahr put it recently.

Source of Concern

The immediate source of concern is that Mr. Benneter and the 149 delegates to the Juso congress who elected him by a four-vote majority have said they are willing to join with a Communist "Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation" in demonstrations scheduled for Frankfurt in May.

Mr. Bahr, one of Mr. Schmidt's key advisers, has already warned that such cooperation could be grounds for expelling members from the party.

There are about 320,000 Jusos, basically all party members under 35 years of age. But only a relatively small percentage are actively on the far left of the left-center party. Still, the Jusos, under their new leader, are potential political dynamite for Mr. Schmidt.

Le Havre Blockade Set

TROUVILLE, France, March 27 (AP).—Seine estuary fishermen will blockade Le Havre beginning early tomorrow morning to protest pollution they claim is ruining their fishing grounds. The fishermen have been engaged in a court battle since 1975 against three plants at Le Havre and Rouen which have been dumping large quantities of industrial waste from fertilizer and titanium dioxide. Local court rulings banning dumping have been overturned in higher courts and the dumping continues.

Schmidt, who is on the conservative side of his party.

The election of Mr. Benneter occurred after a number of setbacks for Mr. Schmidt and more and more political leaders are asking what has happened to the Chancellor's once powerful leadership.

Election Setbacks

Last week, the Social Democrats suffered unprecedented setbacks at the hands of conservative in municipal elections in the state of Hesse, including the loss of cities such as Frankfurt, Wiesbaden and Darmstadt. The had been Social Democrat strongholds since the end of World War II.

Meanwhile, demonstrations protesting the building of more nuclear power have grown in number and violence. Although opinion polls show the majority of West Germans support the construction of more nuclear power plants, there is a growing feeling that Mr. Schmidt has let the initiative pass to the demonstrators.

The coalition government, which includes the smaller Free Democratic party, has also been hit by bugging scandals in recent weeks and public anger has not subsided over an attempt to stop an increase in benefits to pensioners that had been promised during the campaign.

Six months ago, Mr. Schmidt was widely viewed as the most dominant and secure politician in Western Europe. But since his narrow election victory, he has become noticeably less of a Machter, or man of action.

Court Rejects Menten Petition

AMSTERDAM, March 27 (AP).—Dutch millionaire art collector Pieter Menten, in custody awaiting trial on war-crimes charges, has lost a court case in which he attempted to stop publication of a book about his life.

The 76-year-old Dutchman, suspected of participating in the Nazi massacre of a large number of Polish Jews during World War II, had charged that the book pronounced him guilty before he had been given a chance to defend himself in court. The court rejected his case as "unfounded."

The book, called "The Menten Affair" and due to appear in the Netherlands shortly, was written by Amsterdam journalist Hans Knoke. He wrote articles for a Dutch magazine which led to Mr. Menten's arrest in December.

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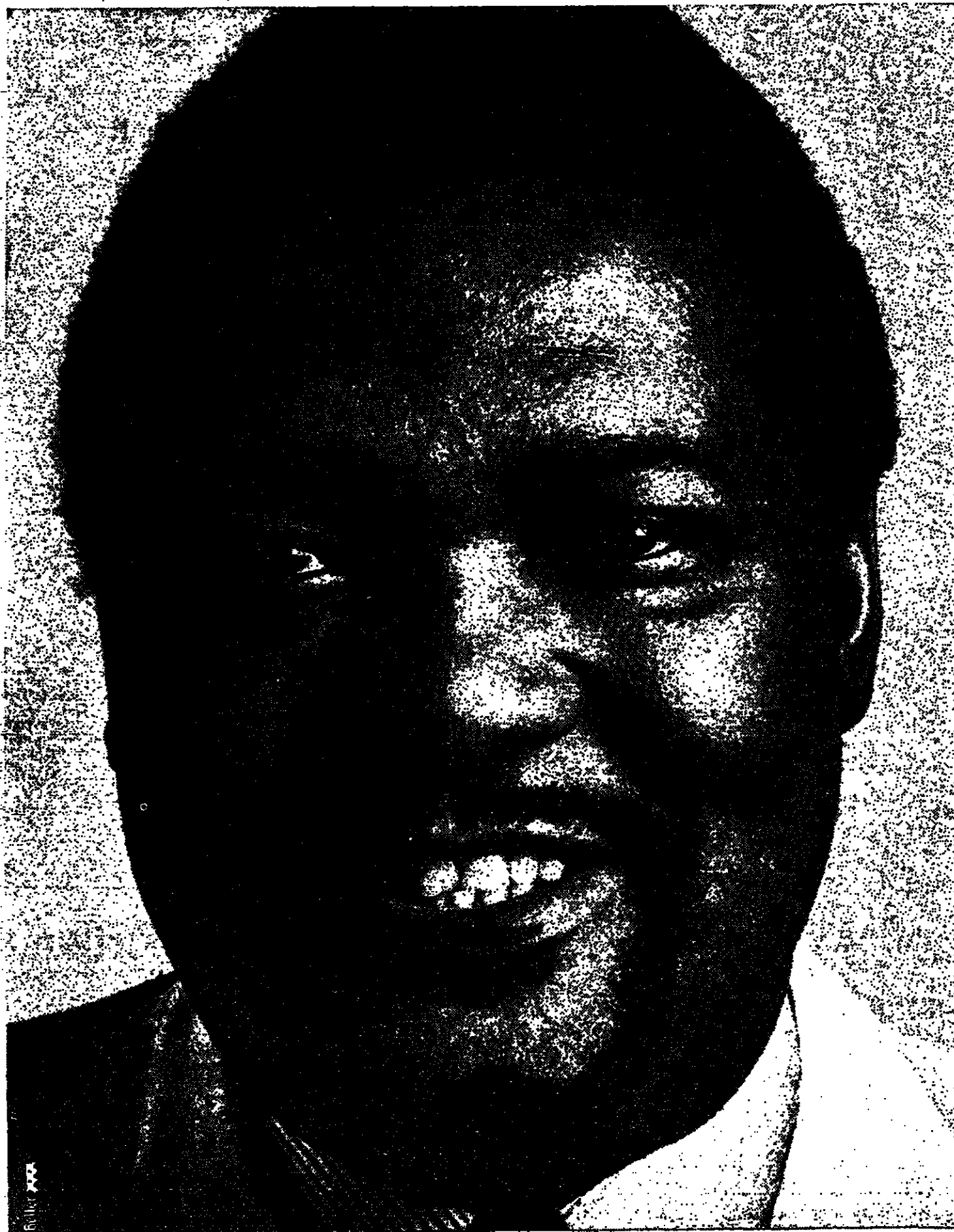
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Arms Control for a Change

President Carter wants "actual reductions for a change" in the nuclear arsenals of the United States and Soviet Union, and his disarmament simple phrase defines a most delicate moment in the history of super-power diplomacy. Without such reductions and more severe limits than any ever written into arms-control agreements, we face another ominous round of weapons deployment. Neither side can gain security by running yet another lap in the arms race. But if it is run, both sides will find it even harder to end the competition.

Arms agreements between Moscow and Washington depend materially on the facts of weaponry. But the rival perceptions of those facts depend in no small measure on the general relationship between the two governments. The administrations of Carter and Leonid Brezhnev had no relationship until this weekend; a great deal thus rides on Secretary of State Vance's current mission to Moscow.

If the Russians are up on their Carterology, they will at least begin the talks aware of the sincerity of the President's desire to curb the nuclear competition. He has selected control-minded secretaries of state and defense. With great exertion, he won the appointment of Paul Warnke, a committed arms controller, as his chief negotiator. He has communicated privately with Brezhnev about the urgency of negotiation, even offering a freeze on new weapons if the talks were sure to reach the most sensitive problems more quickly than previously planned.

But the President's companion message has been tough. The past pattern must be broken—no more forswearing only those weapons that neither side wishes to build

in any case. Specifically, if the new American Cruise missiles cannot be limited by agreement soon, they will become a formidable obstacle to future controls. They can be launched from air, sea or land, and the non-nuclear, short-range version is almost indistinguishable from the long-range nuclear model. They cannot be negotiated away without substantial Soviet concessions. The President has defined these as substantial reductions in the numbers and kinds of weapons previously envisioned for both sides.

This American position, from an untested President and one who insists on sympathizing so elaborately with Soviet dissidents—obviously troubles the Russians. They thought they were in sight of an agreement they liked with President Ford, waited a year for the U.S. election, and now find that future agreements will depend on their willingness to give up weapons that past accords seemed to sanction. They cannot easily shake the fear of a trick of a hard-line President in dove feathers.

Vance and Warnke must begin to lay out the awesome calculus that explains the new American position while also offering other subjects for negotiation so that the Russians can test the administration's broader intentions. They must convey the mistrust that some Soviet weapons programs have aroused in Washington, leading to the President's conclusion that if the stockpiles are not soon actually reduced, they will have to be augmented again.

The chances of a misunderstanding in these early contacts are obviously great. But so are the opportunities for progress for a change.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Prime Minister Desai

Moraji Desai, 81-year-old puritan, emerged from Indira Gandhi's imprisonment to lead the electoral battle against that "spoiled girl." He has now been named India's Prime Minister. The manner of his succession does not exactly build confidence: two fellow disciples of Mahatma Gandhi handed him in order to avoid political carnage among the startlingly diverse members of the coalition that defeated Indira Gandhi. His principal rival for the leadership, "Untouchable" Jagjivan Ram, did not attend his swearing in although he later agreed to join the Cabinet. Yet Mr. Desai has the moral authority of one who, as much as any other single person, restored to the Indian people the democratic government of their choice. He has immense political experience. And, if he lacks the personal appeal of a "modern" politician, he has other qualities—those of a stern father—which may serve him and India well.

As you might expect, Prime Minister Desai took office pledging to honor the democratic currents that brought him to power. Certainly this will be the most closely watched aspect of his stewardship. For a lot of Americans, and perhaps Indians, too, are still scratching their heads in happy puzzlement over India's vote. When Mrs. Gandhi imposed emergency rule in 1975, one common view was that no poor country could really be expected to maintain even a pretense of real democracy. Another view was that democracy was only a hobby of a certain part, and perhaps not the dominant part, of the Indian elite. Yet a third view was that India had swung so far to the left that a

return to democracy was out of the question. The continuing disproof of these various hypotheses will be Mr. Desai's burden now.

He said, upon being sworn in, that he would have no "special relations" with any country. Some listeners concluded he was signalling a break with Indira Gandhi's close association with Moscow and a turn toward Washington. This strikes us as a dubious reading. Mr. Desai's record and India's circumstances alike indicate that he is most likely to pursue a truer nonalignment. The history of Indian-American relations argues strongly that it is not particularly in the interest of either country to try to build a patron-client relationship. Indians resent it; Americans get irritated by India's resentment. What India wants from Washington is not special favors, not necessarily even special dispensation in aid. It wants respect and consultation and, in development matters, the halting of American efforts to limit India's access to international lending sources.

Mr. Desai also said: "We do not believe in atomic weapons at all. I don't know whether it is necessary to have a nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes, but if it is not necessary it should never be done." India, of course, has conducted a "peaceful" nuclear explosion; it is a nuclear power. Just what policy changes Mr. Desai's statement may portend, the international community waits to learn.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Statistical Adulthood

On March 25, 1977, Rome's churchbells rang to celebrate the signing there of the treaty establishing the European Economic Community. The preamble declares the signatories "firm intention to lay the foundations for steadily increasing integration of the European nations." Measured in years, the community has now come of age, but from the angle of autonomous action it has remained an infant, lacking both the inherent strength and the external stimuli required. From the economic, juristic and political angles progress has indeed been made, but currency union is as far away as ever and the EEC is still largely dependent on the United States for its defense. Geographical expansion from six members to nine has not helped to create internal unity and it is already beginning to look as though the European Parliament will remain toothless even after it becomes a directly elected

body. All in all, the community is still not really a living organism. In spite of the achievements of some of its agencies.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The Pakistan Election

Sadly, from all the current spate of elections, the most decisive one is now, in aftermath, the most perilously contentious. The reaffirmation of democracy in Pakistan, moreover, may as a result prove its death knell. Mr. Bhutto won overwhelmingly. Nobody who has studied the minutiae of his victory can be confident that it was, in every respect, a fair one. Indeed, much of the Pakistani government's subsequent behavior has indicated that it was not. Mr. Bhutto's veiled offer to hand the united opposition another score or so of seats in restitution adds weight to their charges of ballot-rigging.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

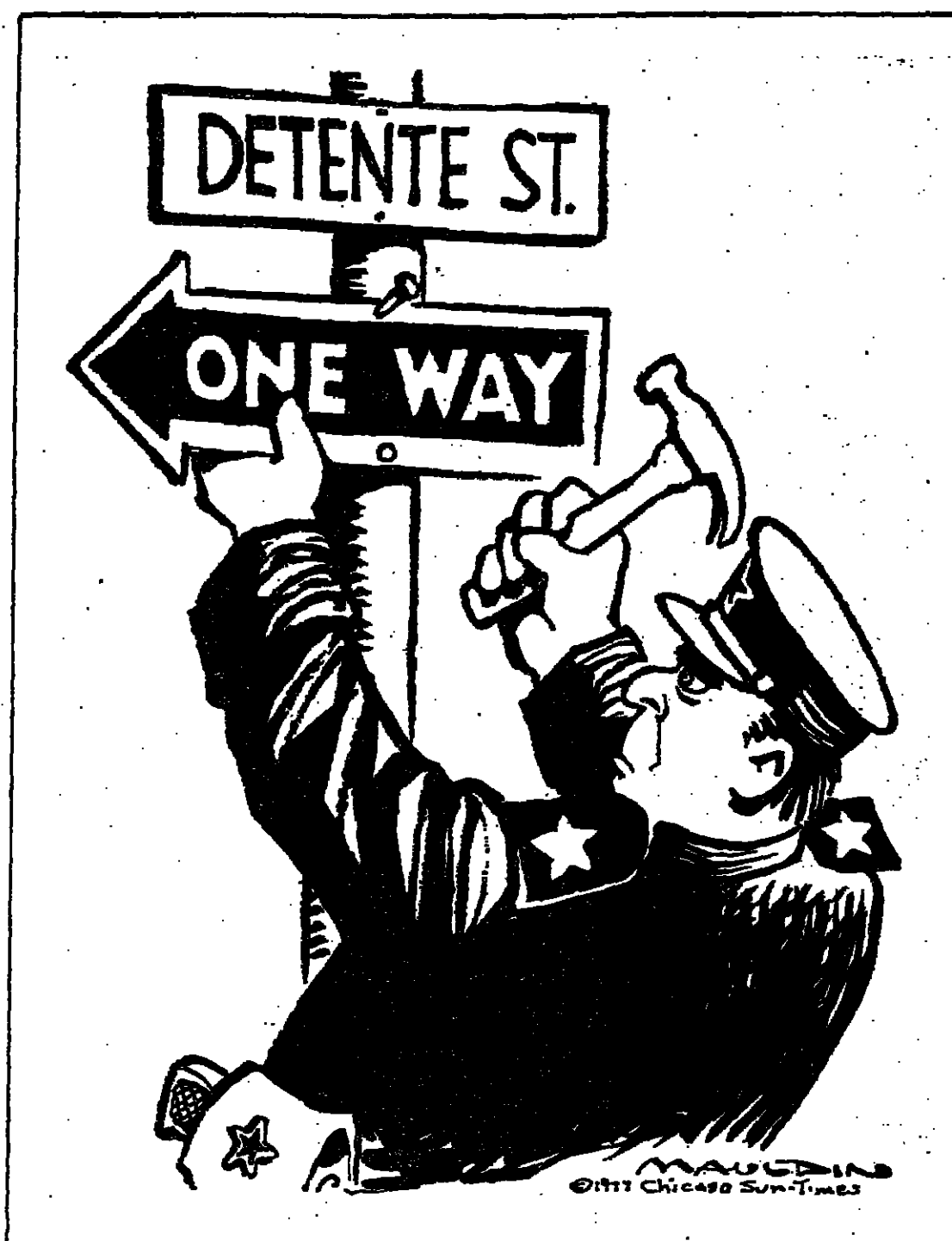
March 23, 1902

LONDON—The news of the death of Cecil Rhodes at the age of 49 yesterday in Milnersburg, South Africa, has made a profound impression here. "But with that sadness goes a determination to carry on his work," said a business associate. "All his commercial projects will be carried on, his railway, telegraph, transport and other undertakings for the development of South Africa will continue."

Fifty Years Ago

March 23, 1927

VIENNA—In view of the hostile attitude of the Roman Catholic Church against modern dances, the dancing masters of Vienna invited prominent dignitaries of church and state to a dancing review which was held recently in the Volksgarten restaurant. After the demonstration a discussion was held, where it was stated that the Charleston, foxtrot and Black Bottom were in the way of modern.



Vance's Mission to Moscow

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Carter administration is now having its first personal contact with the leaders of the Soviet Union, and ever since the last World War, these "first meetings" between new American officials and the Soviet chiefs have been highly significant.

This is the time when both sides take the measure of one another, and first impressions tend to influence, for good or ill, future policies. Looking back over the six new U.S. administrations since the death of Franklin Roosevelt, the record of these first meetings is not encouraging. The first meeting between Kennedy and Khrushchev at Vienna in the spring of 1961 was a disaster. Khrushchev figured that Kennedy was young and weak. Any American president, he thought, who launched an invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs, and then did not see it through was either reckless or timid, or both.

On this estimate of Kennedy's character, Khrushchev gambled on sending nuclear missiles to Cuba, and it was not until Kennedy faced up to this challenge that Khrushchev turned back and reappraised Moscow's relations with Washington.

Ike's First Brush

President Eisenhower's first brush with the Communist world was to go to Korea and pull out of the war in that country, when he was urged by his chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. Radford, by his vice-president, Richard Nixon, and by his secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, to intervene in Vietnam to save the French at Dienbienphu, he called them all together one morning and said he would not put an American army on the Asian continent 10,000 miles from home because it was a bad idea—and then he went out to Burning Tree and played golf. One day the historians may give him a better grade than the journalists did during his own time.

President Johnson had a chance to cut his losses in Vietnam shortly after the murder of Kennedy, but he plunged deeper into the jungle and in his first days at the White House convinced both Moscow and Peking that they were dealing with a gambler. Nixon came in with the complicated theory that unpredictability was a virtue, and that he could withdraw from Southeast Asia by advancing with his bombers. But it took a lot of time and cost a lot of lives.

So the Soviet leaders have learned that new men and new administrations in Washington can make quite a difference, and they are likely to be baffled by the courteous simplicity of Cy Vance's manner, and the complicated aspects of President Carter's policies.

At no time since the last World War have the Soviets had to puzzle out such a combination of morality and strategy in Washington. They could deal with a Truman or a Kennedy who threatened to oppose their expansionist policies all over the world, or an Eisenhower who did not press them too hard, but Carter is something different.

He tells them that he wants to cooperate with them and criticize them at the same time. He does not want to pretend that the Helsinki agreements on human rights or the Vladivostok agreements on arms control are working. He insists that since they have been signed, they should work. He wants a major reduction of strategic military weapons, a balanced control on conventional weapons, and an agree-

ment on the sale of arms to other countries.

At the same time, Carter respects the right of the Soviet Union to criticize the unfairness and inequalities of life in America, and insists on equal time to comment on the violation of human rights in the Soviet Union. It will be interesting to see how Brezhnev, Gromyko and company react to Vance and to Carter's policies. They have heard all this moralizing and compromising on military arms before, but there is a difference in Washington now.

Morality Talk

Carter is really serious about his morality and strategy, and is not likely to trade off one against the other. The Russians have heard all this morality talk from Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford, but the thing about Carter that has not yet been understood even at home, let alone abroad, is that, unlike most of them, he went to church before he got into politics, and has the conviction and the energy to insist on what he believes.

A former U.S. ambassador in the Soviet Union, George Kennan, defined many years ago Jimmy Carter's approach to this problem—better than Carter has ever been able to express it himself.

Any message we may bring to the Russians, Ambassador Kennan wrote in "American Diplomacy," will be effective only if it is in accord with what we in America are to ourselves. It must be sufficiently impressive to compel the respect and confidence of a world which, despite all its material difficulties, is still more ready to recognize and respect spiritual distinction than material opulence. This is, as I understand it, also the root of Carter's philosophy.

"Our first and main concern," Kennan insisted, "must still be to achieve this state of national character. We need worry less about convincing others that we have done so. In the lives of na-

tions the really worthwhile things cannot and will not be hidden. Thoreau wrote: 'There is no ill which may not be dispelled like the dark, if you let in a stronger light upon it.' If the light we use is but a paltry and narrow taper, most objects will cast a shadow wider than themselves."

Conversely, if our taper is a strong one we may be sure that its rays will penetrate to the Russian room and eventually play their part in dissipating the gloom which prevails there. No Iron Curtain could suppress, even in the innermost depths of Siberia, the news that America had shed the shackles of disunity, confusion, and doubt—had taken a new lease of hope and determination, and was setting about her tasks with enthusiasm and clarity of purpose. This is really the message that President Carter has given to Secretary of State Vance in Moscow.

PARIS—European politics rely increasingly on that old-fashioned institution, the marriage of convenience. A marriage of convenience, in personal life, implies one based not on romance but on common interest. On the whole, it seems to work out quite well and many successful, even happy families have thrived on this entirely unsentimental basis.

Where it exists politically in democratic Europe, it seems to be the liberal party's function to play the conjugal role making it possible for minority parties to form majority governments.

Such is true, for example, in West Germany, where the Free Democrats (local equivalent of liberals elsewhere) have teamed between the far larger Christian Democrats and Social Democrats and, in recent years, enabled the latter to administer the federal republic's destinies. In exchange for its support, the FDP has received coveted positions for its members—the presidency and foreign ministry.

Disintegration

In Italy, while it endured, the dwindling, increasingly conservative Liberal party used to help out Christian Democratic regimes before a growing left-wing tide disintegrated its remaining political prestige.

France has never really had a serious liberal party as such but does possess small moderate groups known collectively as "the center" which threw their weight behind successive Cabinets during the Giscard d'Estaing presidency.

But what the French President's power depended on, in fact, was not a marriage of convenience with liberals but an alliance—or mésalliance—with the Gaullists, much stronger than Giscard's own independents. Now the only hope that the conservative-right bloc has of retaining its authority in the National Assembly and thereby hanging on to government will be if the independents and Gaullists can rebuild their coalition.

Bartered Bride

The coalition broke up last year, facilitating an impressive defeat by the left-wing Socialist-Communist front in this month's municipal elections. The issue here is not arranging a marriage of convenience with the liberal

Backing Carter on Dams GOP Takes Giances

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The leadership of the Republican party has just taken one of the larger gambles in the long history of the GOP. It has committed its support to a proposal by President Carter that could change the composition of the U.S. electorate more profoundly than anything since the enfranchisement of women.

To the surprise of almost everyone, including Carter, the top three Republicans in Washington—party chairman Bill Brock, Senate minority leader Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., and House minority leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz.—decided earlier this week to back Carter's proposal for "universal" voter registration.

The essence of the Carter plan is to bypass all the barriers to voting in federal elections by allowing people to walk into their precinct polling places on Election Day, identify themselves on the spot, and proceed immediately to vote.

Higher Turnouts

In the four states that allowed such instant voting last fall—Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin—the voting turnout was anywhere from 11 to 17 per cent higher than the national average.

Democrats have long sought to simplify registration procedures. They believe that the young, the poor, the less-educated and the minorities who are hardest to get to the polls under existing rules offer a rich pool of potential support for Democratic candidates.

Carter pledged to seek "universal" registration during the campaign. He included it in a political reform package that also included proposals for abolition of the electoral college, public financing of congressional campaigns and easing of Hatch Act provisions against political activity by most government employees.

What astonished the White House was the endorsement of instant voting by Baker, Brock and Rhodes. One presidential aide said, "It's incredible to me that the Republicans are backing it."

Potential Democrats

Mark Sigel, who headed the Democratic registration drive last fall and now is an assistant to Hamilton Jordan at the White House, said his experts believed that at least six out of ten registered voters are possibly more potential Democrats. He said that "if every eligible voter had voted last November, Carter would have won in a landslide."

Some top Republican professionals—unconvinced by Brock, Baker and Rhodes on their decision—agree with this calculus. There is some independent evi-

dence to support it. A survey by Peter Hart Associates, of 1,486 non-voters last year found they "fit the stereotype of being less educated, less affluent, more urban and less often white than those who vote."

A CBS News-New York Times post-election survey of 2,000 voters and non-voters showed Carter had a 17-point margin over Gerald Ford among the non-voters, compared to his two-point lead among those who actually marked ballots.

Public Relations

Why, then, did the top Republicans decide to get behind the Carter proposal? One reason, simply, was public relations. "Wouldn't we have looked great, opposing a measure to make it easier for people to vote?" asked one aide to a man in the GOP meeting. "You can just imagine what the cartoonists would have done with that."

Yet, congressional Republicans did in fact block a bill for postcard registration last year, charging it was an invitation to fraud. Brock and the congressional leaders say they think the on-site Election Day registration can be made essentially free from organized chicanery.

But beyond that, they decided that a party that was consistently losing has no choice but to gamble on its ability to compete for the mass wave of new voters this law probably will create.

"I think we (Republicans) have just as good an opportunity to win that vote as the Democrats," said a Rhodes aide. Rhodes had been impressed by a pollster's argument that when only 16 per cent of the people approve of Congress, Republicans might benefit by expanding the electorate in congressional races.

Non-Voters

The hope is not entirely illusory. The CBS News-New York Times survey showed, for example, that while Democrats had a 2-to-1 lead over Republicans among those who voted, a 1-to-1 ratio among non-voters. And only one in four favors increased spending for domestic programs.

The Republicans, in short, are rational in thinking they can make a sales pitch to these folks as they come to the polls. And the decision to back the Carter instant-vote plan, rather than try to delay or defeat it, still represents a huge gamble for the GOP.

Marriages of Convenience

By C.L. Sulzberger

center but patching up the separation between the two major right-wing parties before it becomes permanent divorce.

However, that is not at all the situation in Britain. The British Liberal party plays the customary role of bartered bride. In more than 50 years there has been no permanent coalition government in Britain. The small group of Liberals consequently offered its services alternately to Conservatives and Laborites, feeling, as they do, in midstream between both.

In 1974 they unsuccessfully tried to join in a deal with Tory leader Ted Heath. Now David Steel, the bright new Liberal leader, has negotiated a reverse deal which in effect puts him in bed with Prime Minister Jim Callaghan even if the arrangement is not officially blessed by the word "marriage."

This was a notable step. The swing of 13 Liberal votes had sufficient impact to give Callaghan an impressive victory in a parliamentary test of confidence, frustrating Conservative efforts to force a general election they would probably have won. And since the Liberals would also have surely lost some of their own few seats, it was natural for them to seek an accommodation.

Callaghan was also desperate to work out a modus vivendi because without it he risked sharp expulsion. Moreover, it also served his purpose ideologically. He

is a large, shrewd, father-figure type who wishes to get things done effectively but without going too far or too fast. As a leader, he has the restraint, shrewdness and wisdom which he succeeded.

Inclined to Progress
Callaghan is pro-American and by no means a blindly committed Marxist, which does not endear him to his party's own left wing. He is more inclined to evolutionary progress than to excessive revolutionary fervor.

Thus, it could not have broken his heart to agree to exchange for Steel's all-important handful of votes to give the Liberals what is almost tantamount to a veto power (through prior consultation) in future legislation throughout the rest of the parliamentary year. What happens afterward is anybody's guess.

Meanwhile, Callaghan remains in the seat of authority, more firmly enmeshed than before. Britain has benefited by the assurance that he will be there at least for several more months, a hedge against major political troubles and a brake on Labor's own extremist faction.

The Liberals are in a position to block any excessive government during that period. Both Callaghan and Steel have reason to be content with this convenient alliance arranged by that unsuspicious marriage broker, Margaret Thatcher, the Tory leader.

Callaghan's Deal

Lab-Lib Accord: Omen of Future?

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON (NYT)—In 1931, with the British economy in ruins as a result of a worldwide depression, Ramsay MacDonald, the first Labor Prime Minister, led his party into a grand coalition with the Conservatives. It took the party 14 years to regain power and MacDonald's action, which came to be known as the "great betrayal," cost him his place in the Labor hagiography. The lesson was not lost on the generations of Labor politicians that followed. "Coalition" became a dirty word.

Last week, James Callaghan, the current Prime Minister, conceded in a television interview that he found it hard to "put aside the prejudices I learnt as a young man." But put them aside he did, negotiating a deal with the 12-member Liberal coalition in Parliament that prolonged the life of his Cabinet. It is not, strictly speaking, a coalition; it is, to use Mr. Callaghan's words, an experimental collaboration.

On one level, the agreement can be considered a pure piece of political pragmatism, created to buy as many more days in power as possible at the lowest possible price. The Conservative opposition, naturally enough, took that view. The second may also be viewed as the natural outgrowth of long-term trends in the House of Commons and as an omen of things to come.

Changing Pattern

For more than 90 years British politics has been dominated by two parties. One party or another had tended to control the Commons with a large majority, with dissent efficiently suppressed by the whips, the result being that the party in power enacted essentially what it pleased.

That pattern is changing. From 1950 to 1959 there were 12 general elections, which produced an average majority of 177; only 7 yielded a majority of 10 or less. In the last quarter of a century there have been 9 general elections, which have produced an average majority of 36, and 5 yielded a majority of 10 or less.

A major reason is the rise of regionalism and nationalism, which have spawned parties of considerable local strength and encouraged the formation of new groups.

Many members of the major parties believe, moreover, that

electoral reform, probably including some form of proportional representation, is inevitable within the next decade. That will almost certainly lead to further parliamentary fragmentation.

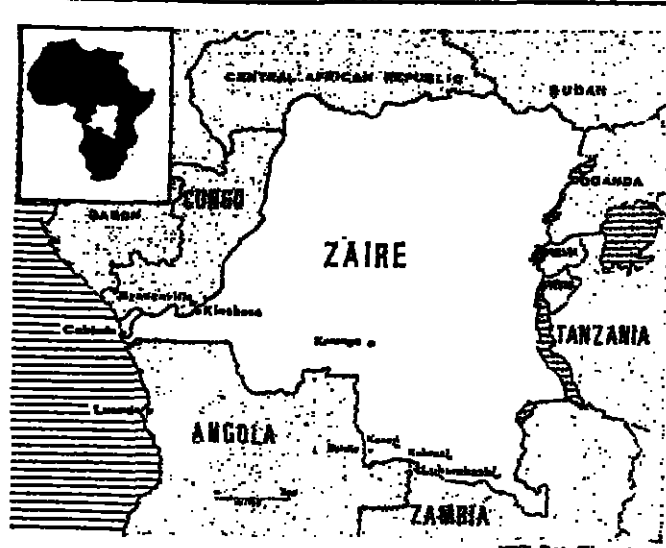
In a larger sense, then, Mr. Callaghan's deal with David Steel, the Liberal leader, may well constitute a preview of a new era in British politics—one in which major-party leaders will be obliged, as a matter of course, to make short and long-term alliances with minor parties to assemble workable majorities.

One problem with such arrangements, of course, is that they are often unstable, so that the Callaghan-Steel entente may not last beyond the fall, when it is to be reviewed. Another is that the smaller member of the partnership sometimes exerts a disproportionate influence, which led four members of the Cabinet to protest privately before the deal was closed. The 50-plus members of the so-called Tribune group—Tribune is the voice of the Labor party's left—announced that they would not consider themselves bound by the agreement.

A close reading of the text of the agreement suggests that the left-wingers may be overreacting. Mr. Steel extracted from Mr. Callaghan a public statement of the terms plus a continuing symbol of the alliance: a committee that is to consider government proposals before they reach the Commons. Those two items may be just enough to convince the voters that Mr. Steel has had a moderating influence on the Cabinet and, indeed, has transformed his party, long in the shadow, from a "nice little debating society" into something that matters.

Clearly, he came away with little else. He will propose but he will not dispose. There were those who agreed with the Laborists who predicted that the 38-year-old Liberal leader would be known as "David Rabble" instead of "David Steel" when the crisis ended.

Mr. Callaghan may find it impossible to balance the conflicting demands of the members of his new power base. The Prime Minister hopes, however, that he can continue his alliance with the Liberals into 1978, then choose a moment for the election when the inflation rate is modest and the flow of revenues from North Sea oil bountiful.



Facing Fragmentation

The Trauma of Birth Continues for Zaire

KINSHASA, Zaire (NYT)—Quite suddenly, after nearly a decade of relative stability, this enormous country of clashing diversity once again faces the threat of fragmentation, as an army of dissidents harboring a 16-year-old grudge has invaded from Angola.

How serious that invasion is, how effectively it is being curbed by Zairian forces and to what extent it could have been engineered by foreign powers are all questions without immediate answers. The sheer size of the country and the lack of roads and communications make certain impossible.

Despite the modern trappings of cities like Kinshasa, Zaire remains largely the land of endemic passions that inspired Joseph Conrad's "Heart of Darkness." Up the Congo River, news is still broadcast by drum.

It is a country of 25 million inhabitants, and 200 tribal groups, of Protestants, Catholics and animists, a land of torpid savannas, thick jungles, mountains and plateaus. It is a place of great riches and enormous poverty. But above all it is a country where the trauma of a painful birth 17 years ago continues to imperil the policies of reconciliation developed by President Mobutu Sese Seko.

An Echo

The invasion in Shaba, for example, is an echo of the secessionist movement proclaimed in Katanga, as Shaba was then known, 11 days after the birth of an independent Zaire, which was then still called the Congo. For three years the Katangan forces of the late Moïse Tshombe fought the central government's forces and troops sent by the UN to preserve the Congo's national integrity.

At times in the early 1960s there were four competing groups claiming governmental authority in the country. There was the first for the Portuguese against the nationalists and then for the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola against pro-Western forces. They remained a constant threat. Mr. Gizenga, in exile, periodically vowed to return. He is now reported to be in Angola.

There are others who believe the incursions have been undertaken with the assistance of Angola as part of a grand Soviet African strategy. Another line of speculation holds that the Katangans, whose bizarre history has seen them fight under four flags and for an entire spectrum of ideologies, are less concerned with continental issues than with reviving their dream of an independent state in their mineral-rich region.

Finally, there are those who believe the invasion was encouraged by Angola as a warning to Mr. Mobutu to restrain dissident Angolan nationalist elements in exile in Zaire from continuing forays into Angola.

Despite Earlier Doubts, India Retains Title of World's Biggest Democracy

The Mandate Of the Voters

By William Borders

NEW DELHI (NYT)—India has decisively proved at the polls that it is indeed the world's most populous democracy and its citizens were jubilant last week as they proudly reclaimed that disputed title.

An illiterate New Delhi man who earns \$1 a day sweeping driveways spoke for millions of his countrymen as he declared with a whoop of delight: "The mother and the son! We didn't like them and so got rid of them. God bless India!"

Even supporters of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her son Sanjay, who were both defeated in the humiliating rout of the Congress party, conceded that the big winner of the whole affair had been democracy and that, as Ram Lall, who is chief minister of the state of Himachal Pradesh and a staunch government supporter, said with regret: "Every one should bow his head before the mandate of the people."

Not many months ago, it was difficult to find anyone in India—or, indeed, in the circles in which India is discussed in such places as London or New York—who saw much of a future, at least in the short term, for the cherished Indian democracy that had been bequeathed by the British and nurtured by Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi—who is Nehru's daughter and was not related to Gandhi—had killed it, people said, and had replaced it with a new social order that was less free but also less sloppy and more possessed of "discipline" to use a term that became its watchword.

Voted Out

But in what must be one of the most extraordinary electoral developments in recent history, Mrs. Gandhi allowed herself to be voted out of office.

As she followed an exhausting schedule of hopping from rally to rally by helicopter in recent weeks, Mrs. Gandhi insisted that the holding of the election proved that this was a democracy, not a dictatorship. As it turned out, she was right.

Ajit Bhattacharya, the biographer of Jayaprakash Narayan, known as J.P., one of the opposition leaders, has a theory about why.

"I remember a discussion with J.P. about six months ago in which many of us criticized his call for general elections on the ground that it would be a walk-over for the ruling party. Very few would dare to stand against it and few would dare to be seen listening to them. But he insisted that, if the emergency was re-

laxed even a little and a modicum of public discussion allowed, it would spread like wildfire."

The Battle

The 74-year-old Mr. Narayan, who had helped Gandhi and Nehru fight the battle that brought democracy and independence to India in the first place, seemed to know that it had never really gone away. But that was a view that he found it difficult to persuade others of.

As Mr. Bhattacharya candidly acknowledges, he and the rest of the urban elite who were opposed to the prime ministers were mistaken about the rural masses who constitute 80 per cent of India's population, just as Mrs. Gandhi was when she decided to call the election.

In their New Delhi cocktail parties and Calcutta coffee-house

discussions, both sides assumed that the concept of civil liberties was too sophisticated for illiterate villagers. The fact that there had been two very good rainy seasons in a row was more important to rural India, this argument went, than the niceties of freedom of speech.

It is true that one of the main issues that brought the Congress party's first defeat since the country gained independence was last year's vigorous birth-control program, which included some degree of compulsory sterilization and produced a highly emotional reaction.

But beyond that, there is evidence that a good many villagers simply agreed with the view expressed by a farmer, in turban and dusty dhoti, who said in an interview a few weeks ago: "Just because a man is poor and maybe cannot read does not mean

he cares nothing for his human rights. The Congress governments has tried to shut my mouth and therefore the Congress loses my vote."

Talk and Talk

All the way from the Himalayas to the sea, there were apparently millions of voters who felt that way. Like Americans, to whom they are frequently compared, Indians typically like to talk and talk and talk, and many of them reacted venomously to a regime whose slogan was: "Work more, talk less."

Although a number of Cabinet ministers were returned to Parliament, the voters soundly rejected most of the ones most closely identified with the emergency rule—not only Mrs. Gandhi but Defense Minister Bansi Lal, who has been a close ally of Sanjay Gandhi; the law minister, H.R. Gokhale, whose laws shaped the new order, and Information Minister V.C. Shukla, who constructed the constraints on the press.

The victorious Janata party promised that it would begin at once the task of undoing what had been done and restoring fundamental rights.

Back in the days before the emergency declaration of June, 1975, it used to be said that half the people in the world who lived in democratic societies possessed of civil liberties lived in India. In the last year and a half, that ceased to be true.

Now, whatever else—good or bad, progressive or retrograde—India's new government brings to this ancient land, the claim of democracy is valid once again and the proof was in nearly 200 million secret ballots.

UN Reports Rise In Refugee Flow From Vietnam

GENEVA, March 27 (NYT)—A spokesman for the UN high commissioner for refugees has reported a "marked increase" in the number of South Vietnamese fleeing their homeland by sea.

Last month, 706 of the so-called "boat people" arrived in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Japan.

This is 521 more than in the entire first quarter of last year, when the high commissioner, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, first compiled statistics on the South Vietnamese refugees. Since the beginning of last year, the number of refugees to have reached safety totals 5,831, with new homes having been found for 3,285 of them.

With a contribution of \$532,000 by Japan, Prince Sadruddin has raised \$3.5 million toward his goal of \$14.4 million this year for assisting Indo-Chinese refugees, including 77,000 who are now in Thailand.

The principal contributor has been the United States, with \$2.43 million. The other contributing governments so far are West Germany, with \$116,189, and Switzerland, with \$117,647.

Africa United, Divided By the Tribal System

By David Lamb

NAIROBI—A Nairobi University student was stopped for a traffic violation on Mama Ngira street here the other day. The policeman took out his citation slip and asked, "What tribe are you?"

In Lusaka, Zambia, a young man applying for a job was told to report to the personnel manager. He leaned over the receptionist's desk and asked, "What be he?" Told that the man was a Mashona, the applicant replied, "Then I'll never get a job."

And in Gulu, Uganda, an army sergeant decided recently, after a discussion with his family, to flee to Kenya. The reason: "I was Acholis and President Amin's ruling tribe, the Kakas, had marked many of the Acholis for death."

The phenomenon is called tribalism. To the Westerner, it is one of the most difficult of African concepts to grasp. To many, conjures up images of savagery, warfare, or warriors and customs that belong to another era. To most Africans, tribalism merely means loyalty to the kindest sort of one's ethnic group. It is a force with many implications that can be as divisive and cohesive.

Modern African politicians deplore tribal divisions. Daniel arap Moi, Kenya's Vice-President, calls it "a cancer that threatens to eat at the very fabric of nation." Yet it remains perhaps the most potent force in today's African life.

In definition, it implies sharing among members of the extended family, insuring that its own is looked after.

To give a job to a fellow tribesman is not nepotism, it is an obligation. For a politician or army leader to choose his advisers from the ranks of his own tribe is not patronage, good common sense. It is security, continuity, unity.

Kenya's President Jomo Kenyatta's Kikuyu tribe dominates the business and politics. Eight of the 21 Cabinet posts, including the most important four, are held by Kikuyus. Some members of Parliament are trying to change the Constitution so that presidency passes to a Kikuyu succession.

Uganda, Mr. Amin's small backward Kaskwa tribe fills

almost all the highest governmental and military positions. In Burundi, the minority Tutsi tribe holds the Hutus in virtual servitude. In Angola, Shimbunda and Namibia, the bloodshed of the last decade can be explained at least in part through tribal divisions.

2,000 Tribes

There are more than 2,000 tribes in black Africa. Each has its own language, its own customs, its own names and physical characteristics that make one of its members almost immediately recognizable to an individual from another tribe. In many or most cases, individuals are fiercely proud of their tribal heritage, regarding of their level in society.

Some critics say that the colonial administrations were responsible for perpetuating tribalism through their practice of "divide and rule." The British in Kenya, for example, permitted the nomadic Masai to go their own way, favored the Kamba in the army and distributed the Kikuyu, who played the dominant role in the Mau Mau rebellion against British rule in the 1950s.

Bishop Henry Okumu argues in his book "Church and Politics in East Africa" that tribal loyalty has taken precedence over Christian loyalty in post-independence Africa. With independence, he says, major ethnic groupings have had to confront each other for leadership roles and in the process the colonialist ceased to be seen as the common enemy.

These tribal groupings now view each other as the real antagonists, he says. Thus "tribal loyalty may mean a quick promotion from being a sergeant to a captain, clerk to manager, within a very short space of time."

Zambia's respected President Kenneth Kaunda says it will take decades to root out tribalism within Africa's young nations and it will be accomplished only when governments can prove they are able to provide the same security and continuity that the tribes offer.

Until that happens, many observers say, tribalism will continue to be a more cohesive force than nationalism and black unity will be a nebulous concept based more on rhetoric than fact.

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Shaping the White House to the Carter Style

By James T. Wooten

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Not long ago, when someone asked Rosalynn Carter if she thought she could wield any real power as the honorary chairman of a presidential commission, she responded haltingly, a bit uncertain.

"I think," she said, pausing to consider her wording carefully, "I think if I want to, I can and I intend to."

The incident may have provided a benchmark for measuring the impact of life in the White House on the President's soft-spoken wife.

She had been in office not quite a month that day and the considerable weight and privilege of her own role seemed vague to her, certainly not as clearly defined as they appeared to be the other day when she talked at length about her new world, its possibilities, its problems and the new style she has decreed for social events in the old mansion.

It's really kind of funny to me to see people kind of squirm because we don't serve liquor in the White House," she said in an interview in her East Wing office. "I kind of enjoy it. It doesn't bother me at all."

"I don't object to anybody drinking," she went on. "They can drink if they want to, but if I don't want to serve liquor in the White House, I don't have to do it and I don't want to do it."

'You Learn'

Known for her shyness when her husband first ran for public office 15 years ago, Mrs. Carter's growth as a public personality has matched the pace of his success. Similarly, her ease with the arbitrary power of her position seems to have increased at a rate equal to his own—neither faster nor slower, almost always in step.

"You learn from the things that you do," she said, "and from the things that you see"—and in the 53 days since the Carters moved into the White House, she has done a great deal.

"You can't believe how many things," she said, recounting four

state dinners and the press of a daily schedule that includes other public appearances and such personal projects as her honorary chairmanship of the President's Commission on Mental Health and a new program for the international exchange of U.S. and foreign visitors.

Still, she said, when he finishes his term—or terms—she will be quite happy to return to her rambling brick house on Woodland Drive in Plains, Ga., the village where they met and married nearly 31 years ago.

There has been a good relationship, she said, built not only on sharing and respect but on a mutual encouragement for individual achievement.

For instance, she said, when he asked her to be the bookkeeper for the family's peanut business 23 years ago, "he just assumed that I could do it. So, I just never say, 'I can't do this' or 'I did it and it's just because he had confidence in me. He thought I could do it or he knew I could do it, and so I did it."

"I think that's how you develop confidence, because I decided that I could do those books and I got to be a good bookkeeper. I almost got my CPA license but then Jimmy ran for governor and I stopped keeping books," she said.

"We all knew that we would campaign," she said in speaking of her three sons and herself. "You know, Jimmy never said, 'I want you to go to this and go do it.' We just—it was just an understanding that we would all do it."

"And it was hard, yeah. I had to make myself do that. I couldn't—I hated to make speeches, but I think, as you do these things, you develop a confidence and you learn."

After his four years as governor of Georgia, from 1971 until 1975, Mrs. Carter went back to Plains.

She stayed about six weeks before beginning almost two years of constant travel as her husband's presidential campaign surrogate. "But that's something we always knew, that when we got home, we would be campaigning," she said.



Rosalynn Carter gets a kiss from the President at ceremony last month in Washington.

Euromarket**Diversity, Interest-Rate Stability
Pur New Bond Issue Volume**

By Carl Gewirtz

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—The diversity of new issues coming on the market in the Eurobond market last week, along with the relative stability of interest rates and the size of paper on offer, gave investors looking for quality a wide choice.

Ontario Hydro, a triple-A borrower, is seeking \$100 million for 10 years with an 8.5 percent coupon.

Canada, rated double-A, is offering \$75 million on the same terms as Ontario Hydro. Both are so-called "bullet" issues, meaning they will be paid in full at the end of the term.

The market for paper is in the market for paper and is offering to 1.2 percent on this seven-year paper. The issue was sold out within 30 minutes of its announcement and pricing date has been moved to tomorrow—a function of the high-grade German paper in the dollar market.

There are only five outstanding issues for West German paper, the last of which was sold in 1973.

One of the most noteworthy of these issues is that of the French government, which is offering \$100 million for 10 years with a coupon of 8.5 percent.

The same can be said for French government credits. ERF Aquitaine just completed a \$75-million, seven-year loan carrying a coupon of 8.14 percent. Priced at par, it finished the week at 98 7/8-99 1/4 for a yield of about 8.43 percent, or 0.41 point over the ERF paper.

Direct comparison to the ERF may be unfair because ERF is not completely owned by the government (it holds about 70 percent of the company) and in the

loan, expected this week, will be for 10 billion francs (about \$36 million) and will carry a coupon of 7.5 percent.

Bayer, if priced at par as expected, will yield 0.45 point less than the ERF 8s of 1984, which were priced at 100 1/4 and ended the week at 99 1/2-99 3/4. And the two Canadian borrowers will be priced at 100 1/4 and ended the week at 99 1/2-99 3/4.

At that time, said Alan Murray, a Citibank vice-president, "people felt they had to build up a nest egg to cope with the deteriorating economy. Now they're more optimistic, despite the temporary problems caused this winter by the weather."

The findings of the two surveys raise some pertinent questions as the nation's policymakers in Washington rush to complete action on the administration's economic-stimulus plan.

What is the real state of the economy at the moment? Where is it headed? Are consumers hopeful about the future only because they are counting on the rebate, small as it appears, will be? What effect would there be if final congressional action unexpectedly eliminates the rebate?

Is the prevailing view of private economists correct that the economy's underlying strength is so vigorous that extra stimulus is unnecessary and potentially dangerous on the inflation front? What is the appropriate course of governmental action at this time for dealing with economic prospects?

The Carter administration's package has encountered considerable difficulty already as it winds its way through Congress and the outcome is not at all certain at this point, despite

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—Most farm commodity futures closed the week with relatively small price changes, but livestock futures posted rather sharp losses.

Live hog futures were down nearly \$3 per hundredweight after five sessions, while live cattle futures lost \$1.62. Pork belly futures declined more than 3.5 cents. Shell egg futures lost 1.35 cents.

Soybean futures prices swung widely on four of the five days, then ended the week nearly 15 cents higher. This was the smallest price rise in soybeans for one week in more than a month. Soybean oil prices were mixed, while meal gained up to \$5 a ton. Wheat futures advanced 3 cents, while corn and oats posted only fractional gains. Feed brokers were mixed.

Many factors influenced price moves in the soybean complex. Thinning stocks remained a major factor, along with concern about

subsoil moisture, movement of soybeans away from farms and export business. But during the week, Brazil's new crop and sales to possible customers of the United States also became factors. China and Russia were in the market for soybeans and soy oil again and reportedly went to Brazil for these products.

As the rumors and reports filtered to the floor, prices moved in a bullish or bearish line with usually strong support. New highs were set in old crop soybean and soybean oil deliveries before trade ended for the week.

Wheat, corn and oats trade was very dull. Snow and rain tended to bring out bears into the wheat pit, but there was some fair demand on new export business. Corn and oats trade depended largely on moves in the complex and in wheat for direction. Feed broker futures posted their best daily gain of two cents on Friday, or 1 cent a pound on a good demand and short covering.

At week's end, soybeans were 8 to 14 1/2 cents a bushel higher, May 8.85; soybean meal advanced \$1.80 to \$5 a ton, May 239.00; soybean oil was 66 points lower to 20 higher, less than 1.4 cent a pound, May 27.94; wheat was 2 1/4 to 3 higher, May 2.80; corn was unchanged to 3 1/4 higher, May 2.50 1/4; oats were up 1 1/4 cent, May 1.69 1/4; feed brokers were 25 points lower to 63 higher (just over 1 1/2 cent) a pound, March 42.15.

New York market ERF was rated double-A compared to the ERF's triple-A. But those are distinctions the Euromarket usually overlooks. Of course, the timing of the ERF issue may account for some of the poor showing vis-à-vis the ERF.

Just after the first round of the French municipal elections and priced just after the final round, in which the left made big gains against the government coalition. That said, bankers still maintain that the appetite for French paper is waning.

Other new issues on offer include:

- \$80 million for L.M. Ericsson.

The 12-year notes have an average life of 9 years and will carry a coupon of 8 1/2 percent. The issue has been well received and the closing date has been moved forward.

• \$45 million for Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries (IHI), which carries the guarantee of Japan's largest commercial bank, Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank. The company is offering a coupon of 7 3/4 percent on this five-year paper.

Meanwhile, Petrochemical sold \$75 million of seven-year notes at par with a coupon of 8 percent last week. The paper traded at 98 1/2-99.

(Continued on Page 11, col. 1)

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The U.S. Economic Scene
Doubts Persist About Strength of Recovery

By Thomas E. Mulvaney

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—For various reasons—political, personal situations or lack of understanding—some Americans still believe that the nation's economy is continuing to travel through very troubled waters. Others speak of the recent recession as a current reality. At the same time, however, most private economists have been hailing the completion of the 24th month of the latest recovery move this week and taking a more positive view of the future.

To those out of work and actively, but unsuccessfully, seeking employment or to those on fixed incomes struggling to meet the rising cost of living, there is ample validity for their gloomy assessments and discontent. No doubt, personal factors and confusing commentary from Washington largely explain some of the diverse and puzzling findings early this month in the Conference Board survey of 10,000 households across the country and in a later one by Citibank conducted through telephone interviews with more than 1,400 adults.

While the Board's confidence index held virtually steady in the February survey period at the high levels reached late last year, the New York bank's poll found consumer confidence showing a marked decline since January, evidently due mainly to the effects of the harsh winter.

Only 20 percent of those in the Conference Board's bimonthly sounding considered current business conditions "good," while 23 percent labeled them "bad." The rest gave no opinion. Nevertheless, there was a somewhat more salubrious outlook expressed for the future, with moderate increases in the percentage expecting business conditions,

jobs and paychecks to improve during the next six months.

The latter results moved Fabian Linden, the director of the Board's consumer economic research, to comment: "The fact that consumers continue to be confident about the future, despite the disruptions of the hard

winter and despite high unemployment and the recent rise in the inflation rate, is most reassuring. This may be a sign that the economy will bloom in the spring."

Although the Citibank survey, by contrast, detected a marked deterioration in the public's sen-

iments about the economic outlook, it also noted a strong public inclination to spend and said that close to 65 percent of those polled intended to use their expected tax rebates to buy goods, rather than sock them away for a rainy day—a much higher percentage of intended spenders than before the last tax rebate during the low point of the recession in 1975.

At that time, said Alan Murray, a Citibank vice-president, "people felt they had to build up a nest egg to cope with the deteriorating economy. Now they're more optimistic, despite the temporary problems caused this winter by the weather."

The findings of the two surveys raise some pertinent questions as the nation's policymakers in Washington rush to complete action on the administration's economic-stimulus plan.

What is the real state of the economy at the moment? Where is it headed? Are consumers hopeful about the future only because they are counting on the rebate, small as it appears, will be? What effect would there be if final congressional action unexpectedly eliminates the rebate?

Is the prevailing view of private economists correct that the economy's underlying strength is so vigorous that extra stimulus is unnecessary and potentially dangerous on the inflation front? What is the appropriate course of governmental action at this time for dealing with economic prospects?

The Carter administration's package has encountered considerable difficulty already as it winds its way through Congress and the outcome is not at all certain at this point, despite

(Continued on page 11, col. 1)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Inflation anxieties and the possibility of higher interest rates sent the stock market down sharply last week in slower trading. The Dow Jones Industrial average tumbled 32.16 points during the week to finish at 928.86 on Friday. This decline was the largest since the week ended Dec. 5, 1975, when the Dow fell 41.87 points.

Analysts attributed much of last week's selling pressure to recent price increases in such important industrial commodities as copper and aluminum and to the continuing rise in food prices.

Even President Carter's statement at his news conference in Washington on Thursday that he would soon introduce a comprehensive anti-inflation program did not stop the downward market trend.

Another weakening market factor: the predictions by some economists that the prime rate will rise to 7 1/2 percent by year's end from the present 6 1/4 percent. The prime rate is the interest charged by banks on loans to their most creditworthy corporate customers.

This belief was buttressed by Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who told a Senate committee last week that interest rates would rise as the economy improved and loan demand expanded.

Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange last week contracted to 92.26 million shares from 105.86 million shares the week before.

Among the market's other depressants last week was the Commerce Department's report that revised figures showed that corporate profits rose only 2 percent in the fourth quarter, the smallest quarterly rise in after-tax profits of any quarter last year.

The department also announced that the gross national product, adjusted for inflation, rose only 2.6 percent in last year's fourth quarter, compared with a 3.9 percent gain in the third quarter.

The weakest performers last week were the oil and glamour issues, while the gold mining issues were one of the stronger groups. The latter benefited from soaring bullion prices abroad.

Bond prices advanced moderately last week. One feature was the Treasury Department's sale of \$2.5 billion in notes at an average rate of 6.02 percent, slightly higher than the rates the government incurred in January and February.

(Continued on page 11, col. 1)

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(Continued on Page 11, col. 1)

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Change

Colon LA 32 210 9 9 1/2

Coln Fd 100 41 7 8 1/2

Coln Bnc 130 8 24 1/2 24 1/2

Coln Bnc 130 8 24 1/2 24 1/2

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**DS Dominion Securities**

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(Incorporated in Canada)

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Foreign Dept.

Telex: 23279 okdm tr.

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London, EC2, England.

Telephone: 01-638-1366/7.

Telex: 8812330 okldn g.

AKBANK-FRANKFURT

41 Kaiserstrasse,

Frankfurt/Main, Deutschland.

Telephone: 25 25 03, 25 18 27.

Telex: 412116 exso d.

[illegible]

		1995 High Low Last Chgs							1995 High Low Last Chgs				
Sowest Dr	JP	31	7 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	- 1/2	Transp-Lf	24	225	6 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	- 1/4
Sun Life	1.28	22	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	-	Tranco	6	105	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	- 1/4
Swet E	1.22	22	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	- 1/4	Trn Chn	24	48	14 1/4	14	14 1/4	-
Swet Lf	1.22	22	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	- 1/4	Trn Rd	24	48	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	- 1/4

French Budget Deficit

PARIS, March 27 (Clyde) — The supplementary 1977 budget to be presented to parliament in April shows a deficit of 10 billion francs (about \$1.6 billion), the government announced. The 1977 budget originally presented last fall showed a small surplus of 250 million francs. The 1976 deficit was 16.5 billion francs.

[illegible]

Option	Apr	Jul	Oct	Option	price	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Vol. Last	Class
Aetna	25	7	5 1/4	1	b	30 1/4			
Aetna	30	35	4	1 1/4	5	2 1/4			
Aetna	35	40	4	1 1/4	22	2 1/4			
Am Cya	30	4	1 1/4	5	2 1/4	26 3/4			
Am Cya	35	4	1 1/4	5	2 1/4	26 3/4			
Am Cya	40	30	2 1/4	11 1/4	22	2 1/4			
Am Hom	30	247	10 1/4	11 1/4	22	2 1/4			
Am Hom	35	2	6 1/4	7	1 1/4	7 1/4			
Asarco	15	7	2	2 1/4	132	2 1/4			
Asarco	20	308	4	2	2 1/4	2 1/4			
Beal P	25	4	1	10	1 1/4	4			
Burr	30	382	1 1/4	6	203	4			
Burr	35	4	354	4	271	4			
Burr	40	26	5 1/4	10	1 1/4	6 1/4			
Burr	45	26	5 1/4	10	1 1/4	6 1/4			
Chase	30	82	4	1	5 1/4	19			
Chase	35	82	4	1	5 1/4	19			
Chase	40	82	4	1	5 1/4	19			
Chase	45	82	4	1	5 1/4	19			
C Tel	20	4	20	1 1/4	4	1 1/4			
Deere	30	120	5 1/4	16	11 1/4	5 1/4			
Deere	35	4	18 1/4	3 1/4	6	2 1/4			
Dig Ed	40	847	5	12 1/4	107	5 1/4			
Dig Ed	45	418	7 1/4	307	11	4 1/4			
Dig Ed	50	12 1/4	15	13 1/4	16 1/4	15 1/4			
Dig Ed	55	15	1 1/4	7 1/4	6	4 1/4			
Dig Ed	60	15	1 1/4	7 1/4	6	4 1/4			
DISEY	35 1/2	138	4	68	13 1/4	6			
Disney	40	479	1 1/4	523	58	1 1/4			
Disney	45	4	1 1/4	11 1/4	9 1/4	1 1/4			
Disney	50	4	1 1/4	11 1/4	9 1/4	1 1/4			
du Pnt	120	528	8 1/4	71	11	42			
du Pnt	130	124	10 1/4	17	12 1/4	12 1/4			
du Pnt	140	550	1 1/4	380	14	260			
Fal Ch	14 1/2	26	2	1	4	1 1/4			
Fal Ch	15 1/2	177	7 1/4	15 1/2	7 1/4	15 1/2			
Fal Ch	16 1/2	2	1 1/4	6	1 1/4	1 1/4			
Fal Ch	17 1/2	4	1	42	7 1/4	1 1/4			
Fal Ch	18 1/2	4	1	42	7 1/4	1 1/4			
Gillet	25	17	1 1/4	4	2	1 1/4			
Gillet	30	17	1 1/4	4	2	1 1/4			
Gillet	35	17	1 1/4	4	2	1 1/4			
Goody	25	45	1 1/4	31	13 1/4	18			
Goody	30	45	1 1/4	31	13 1/4	18			
Growth	25	17 1/2	1 1/4	75	3	16			
Growth	30	17 1/2	1 1/4	75	3	16			
Growth	35	17 1/2	1 1/4	75	3	16			
Growth	40								

[illegible]

	DM		Sfr.		Gld.		Swiss F. Bank	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Amsterdam	2.975	4.210	10.10	9.55 ^a	18.15	6.519 ^a	—	—
Bombay	36.725	37.12	7.505 ^b	7.11	14.632	14.277	82	82
Frankfurt	2.353	4.101	—	48.07 ^a	2.924 ^a	95.78 ^a	8.528 ^a	92.37 ^a
London (a)	1.7135	—	11.85	8.845	1.523	4.206	12.845	13.705
Paris (a)	3.211	8.545	17.82	17.90	—	—	—	—
Porto	—	1.57475	205.480 ^a	—	5.1023 ^a	193.285 ^a	93.285 ^a	147.100 ^a
Stockholm	2.3470	3.4780	106.345 ^a	—	0.2870 ^a	105.02 ^a	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (a)	4.42	25.04	—	—	16.85 ^a	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	5.5475	5.3475	3.8025	Belgian financial franc:	35.635	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (f)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (g)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (h)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (i)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (j)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (k)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (l)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (m)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (n)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (o)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (p)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (q)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (r)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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U.S.A. (u)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (v)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (w)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (x)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (y)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (z)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Paris of 18. (c) Units of 1,000. (d) Units of 10. (e) Units of 10. (f) Units of 10. (g) Units of 10. (h) Units of 10. (i) Units of 10. (j) Units of 10. (k) Units of 10. (l) Units of 10. (m) Units of 10. (n) Units of 10. (o) Units of 10. (p) Units of 10. (q) Units of 10. (r) Units of 10. (s) Units of 10. (t) Units of 10. (u) Units of 10. (v) Units of 10. (w) Units of 10. (x) Units of 10. (y) Units of 10. (z) Units of 10.

(a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of JAPAN GROWTH FUND S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on April 13th, 1977, at 16:00 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- 1) To hear and accept the reports of:
 - a. the directors;
 - b. the statutory auditor.
- 2) To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended December 31st, 1976.
- 3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended December 31st, 1976.
- 4) To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- 5) To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- 6) Ratification of the cooption of one director.
- 7) Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of April 13th, 1977, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank:

**Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.,
LUXEMBOURG.**

The Board of Directors.

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen.

—

**Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting
of Shareholders**

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of
JAPAN GROWTH FUND S.A. will be held at its registered
office at LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen, on April 13th, 1977
at 15:00 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and voting
upon the following matter:

—to amend article 28 of the articles of association by
deleting in paragraph 2, the following phrase:
"Provided however, that all net realized capital gains and
other sums representing accretions to the Corporation's
investments must not be distributed but shall be transfe-
red to a reserve which is not available for distribution
except upon the liquidation of the Corporation."

Resolutions of the agenda of the Extraordinary General
Meeting will require that at least 50 per cent of the total issue
and outstanding capital are represented at the meeting. Should
such quorum not be reached, a second meeting would then be
convened not earlier than a month later. At such postponed
meeting no quorum will be required. In both extraordinary
meetings, a majority of two thirds will be required for resolu-
tions on the items of the agenda.

In order to take part at the above meeting of April 13th,
1977, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit the
shares five business days before the meeting at the registered
office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the
following bank:

**Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.
LUXEMBOURG.**

The Board of Directors.

Marquette and North Carolina Edge Into NCAA Showdown

Charlotte Bows on Dunk at Buzzer; Las Vegas Loses by 1

By Gordon S. White Jr.

ATLANTA, March 27 (UPI)—A total margin of 3 points yesterday brought Marquette and the University of North Carolina into the final of the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship.

Marquette University's Jerome Whitehead wrestled the ball free to make a winning dunk shot at the final buzzer and give the Warriors a 51-49 victory over the University of North Carolina at Charlotte in the semifinals.

Then the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, parent school to the Charlotte institution, saved 50 per cent of the day's glory for its state when the Tar Heels rallied from a six-point halftime deficit and beat Las Vegas-Nevada, 84-83, in the

other exciting semifinal at the ONYX.

Marquette, which has never won an NCAA basketball title, and North Carolina, which won the crown in 1957, will meet for the 39th championship in the ONYX tomorrow night.

Al McGuire, the fiery 48-year-old coach of Marquette basketball, will be retiring after the title game. He is going to settle down to the calm life of a corporate executive in the "establishment," as his wife calls it. But McGuire was not calm for a few seconds yesterday when there was doubt that the Warriors would be awarded the winning basket.

McGuire jumped to his feet before 16,888 screaming fans because the officials did not immediately signal "good basket."

Instead, Paul Galvin, one of those two officials, went to the scorer's table where he added the timekeeper, Larry Carter, if the shot had gone up before the buzzer. Carter said it had, the decision was awarded to Marquette and the Warriors had knocked out the surprise team of the tournament.

Marquette set the pace of this first game with its usual ball control and patient shooting. It seemed that this tactical warfare was headed for overtime when Cedric (Cornbread) Maxwell, UNCC's hero, drove the center for a basket that tied it at 49-all with 4 seconds to go.

Following a timeout for Marquette decision making, Butch Lee, the little New Yorker who played Olympic basketball for Puerto Rico, threw the ball far

up court where Whitehead won the struggle for possession, turned at the foul line and drove the ball through the net at the buzzer.

Whitehead won a battle against Maxwell for that long pass after Bo Ellis, the senior star for Marquette, tipped it in flight. The ball was bobbled once before Whitehead clutched it and shot. McGuire, who has coached Marquette for 13 years, taken note of his team's win in the NCAA tournament and has yet to win the title, did not want his players to speak of that last play.

"I would prefer they not try to tell what happened because I don't know how they could," he said. "I don't know how a ballplayer could describe what happened."

Then Lee described the timeout just before his long pass. "This time coach told me to get the ball way down court and Jerome would put it in," he said. "And Jerome put it in."

Whitehead, who was the game's high scorer with 21 points, also described the play, saying: "Bo and Maxwell got their hands on the ball. I was concentrating on the ball. A lot of things you see you don't pay attention to. I just tried to get the ball and put it in and I got it when it went over Bo and Maxwell's heads."

Ellis said: "I was just trying to get the ball. It was kind of like a fumble in football. But it came off my hands and Jerome got it and put it in."

No one from Charlotte argued with the call, which was proven correct by a television replay. Lee Massey, a UNCC player, said: "I thought it was a good call. If you judge by the horn it was good."

Marquette opened with a slow, patient attack, strengthened by a rugged defense inside, which Whitehead led with 16 rebounds. This style put Marquette out in front by 14 points with 6 minutes 54 seconds to go in the first half. UNCC, which was playing in its first NCAA tournament, was suffering from the jitters at the start. Many of the Mean Greens' shots were hard and bounced off the rim or backboard.

But coach Lee Rose's team settled down and cut the big Marquette margin to three at halftime. Then Charlotte took the lead twice in the second half and was deadlocked with 4 seconds to go.

It was all in vain for the team that had shocked Michigan, the nation's No. 1 ranked team, last night. And so Marquette had a second chance in a championship game. North Carolina State beat Marquette in the 1974 final.

Coach Dean Smith of North Carolina said: "We just played the run-and-gun team in the country and next we are going to play the best ball-control team in the country."

The Tar Heels were behind by six points at intermission to Las Vegas. Smith said: "We got hesitant because I harped on patience."

Then Phil Ford, a member of the U.S. 1976 Olympic gold medal team, led the Tar Heels to victory in the second half with excellent direction of the famed four-corner offense. This attack started with about 14 minutes to go and North Carolina in front by four.

The comeback was helped by Las Vegas, which failed to score for a stretch of 4 minutes 51 seconds early in the second half. This was unusual for a team that runs and guns, had scored more than 100 points in 22 games this season, and prides itself on hitting from anywhere at any time.

Normally about 5 seconds after taking the ball, the Tar Heels would feed Mike O'Koren up front in the left of the four corners for baseline driving baskets. O'Koren had 31 points as high man in the semifinals. Walter Davis, another of North Carolina's Olympic players, scored 19. Sam Smith had 20 for Las Vegas.

Although the North Carolina triumph was by a point, the game did not have quite the finish of the first one. The Tar Heels, Atlantic Coast Conference champions, led by three points when Smith scored at the buzzer.

Ford, whose job is to work the ball in and out of the four corners, showed no indication of trouble from a hyper-extended right elbow, an injury suffered in the second-round victory over Notre Dame last week. But Las Vegas did suffer from the loss of Larry Moffett, the center who was able to play only 31 minutes.

He sat out most of the game because he was hit and got a bloody nose, and then fouled out in the second half.

North Carolina, playing that "hesitant" ball in the first half, turned the ball over 16 times in the first 20 minutes and Nevada made points from that. Nevada stole the ball six times from the Carolina four-corner offense in the second half but made only two baskets off those thefts.

North Carolina's victory may save the NCAA a future embarrassment because it seems as if the association is going to punish Las Vegas for some infractions. The NCAA would much rather hand out one of its probationary periods against a third or fourth-place finisher in the basketball tourney than penalize the champion.

Andrews came to Houston from Baltimore in 1974. Last season he hit 356 with Houston and 325 with minor league Memphis.

Austrians Team for Cup Ski Victory

ALPINE, Spain, March 27 (UPI)—Austrian skiers, who won the Nations Cup title, today edged up the season by making a sweep of the parallel slalom in the Sierra Nevada World Cup meet.

Andreas Brunner defeated fellow Austrian Klaus Heidegger in final of the event, which is a featured elimination competition on parallel slalom tracks.

Brunner, 24, won the slalom in 1:10.4, while Heidegger, 23, was beaten by Italy's Bo Nocker. The Italian had won the Nations Cup slalom in 1976.

The four-day Sierra Nevada event was the windup meet of the World Cup circuit.

In this last race, World Cup points only were awarded to the top 10. Both the overall individual slalom and the slalom standings were won by Brunner.

He had already built an unbeatable lead in races for this month.

The 1-2-4 placing of the Austrian team's points for 2,001—nearly twice the points of the runners-up, the United States.

As a team, the Austrians dominated slalom in both the men's and women's events.

Austrian men scored 1,050 points, the women 941. Switzerland totaled 1,182 points, Italy 703, West Germany 448 and Liechtenstein 370.

Sweden—virtually Denmark—totaled 364 for sixth place, France 309 for seventh and the United States 306 for eighth.

Individually, the World Cup was won by Stenmark and Switzerland's Marie-Lise Morerod.

Like Stenmark, Morerod failed to win the wind-up race of the season. She was eliminated in the quarterfinals of yesterday's women's parallel slalom which was won by West Germany's Christa Zechmeister.

Zechmeister upset Switzerland's double Olympic champion Marie-Therese Nadig in the final.

Zechmeister came from behind in the second heat to nose out the Swiss giant, winner of the slalom and giant slalom gold medals in the 1972 Sapporo Olympics.

Austrian skier Annemarie Proell-Moser won third place by beating West Germany's Ingrid Eberle in a run-off.

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Kings Battle for Home Ice Playoff Advantage

INGLEWOOD, Calif., March 27 (UPI)—Dave Schultz scored the winning goal on a breakaway shot with 8 minutes 18 seconds remaining and Marcel Dionne fired his second goal of the game, into an open net, with 22 seconds left last night as the Los Angeles Kings posted a 6-4 victory over the Buffalo Sabres.

The Kings blew leads of 2-0 and 3-1 before bouncing back to beat the Sabres. The victory was a crucial one for Los Angeles, which moved back to within a point of Pittsburgh in the battle for the home ice advantage in the National Hockey League Stanley Cup playoffs.

Both teams have four games left.

Schultz took a pass between two Buffalo defenders from Don Konak, faked once and then scored Don Edwards for his ninth goal of the season to break a 4-4 deadlock.

The Sabres, who now lead Boston by three points in the Adams Division, had tied the game with 14:57 left on Terry Marlin's 20-foot slap shot.

Bruins 7, Leafs 5

At Toronto, Doug Haward, Don Marcotte and Rick Smith scored goals in the final 1:15 to give Boston a 7-5 victory over the Maple Leafs. Boston was trailing 5-4 when Haward scored at 18:45. Marcotte put the Bruins ahead at 19:15 and Smith added an unassisted goal into an empty net at 19:39.

Canadiens 4, Red Wings 0

At Montreal, Guy Lapointe broke a scoreless tie with a backhand shot at 10:02 of the final period and the Canadiens went on to blank Detroit, 4-0, behind Ken Dryden's ninth shutout of the season.

The victory extended Montreal's home undefeated streak to 33 games, stretching the Canadiens' NHL record. The Red Wings, who are winless in their last 18 games.

Islanders 5, Blues 2

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Seattle Slew Easy Victor Of Flamingo

By Gerald Strine

HILAEAH, Fla., March 27 (UPI)—Trainer Billy Turner Jr. promised a "race to remember" in the \$129,400 Flamingo Stakes yesterday at Hialeah and Seattle Slew delivered an effort worthy of the thoroughbred sport's memory bank.

The undefeated early favorite for the Kentucky Derby scored by four lengths, pulled up, in 1 minute 47 2-5 seconds. The fractions on the infield tote board told the story, and sent fear into the hearts of horsemen pointing rivals for the May 7 classic at Churchill Downs.

Seattle Slew led throughout the mile and an eighth of the Flamingo—his first attempt past a mile, posting fractions of 22 3-5 seconds, 45 1-4, 1:09 and 1:34.

Olympia ran a faster quarter '22 1-5' in winning the 1949 Flamingo. No other 3-year-old ever posted such rapid times at the furlong poles.

Olympia and Bold Ruler (1957) recorded 45 3-5 for the half-mile. Honest Pleasure hung up a 1:09 six furlongs and a 1:34 2-5 mile last winter.

Seattle Slew accelerated brilliantly from the far turn to early stretch. He was a length in front of Wine Toss, then three lengths, then six, then nine as the 12 rivals quickly were turned into a posse unable to cope with the 1-4-5 favorite.

The entry of Gibeoulee and Fort Prevel finished two-three, separated by a neck, with Cavalier Kid, a 104-to-1 chance, taking fourth.

"If they didn't beat him today, they won't beat him today," Jockey Jean Cruguet said after dismounting. "Seattle Slew started looking around, he was so far ahead in the early stretch. I took hold of him, he relaxed, and it was easy. The excitement of the crowd (23,198) was the only thing to bother him a little. He got a little wacky during the post parade."

Turner noted that the race "was what we thought he'd do. To be perfectly honest about it, anyone who is lucky enough to have a horse like this is a lucky man, and Jean rode him perfectly."

"Seattle Slew came out of it nicely. It appears to have been an easy race for him. He didn't have to run so fast as I thought he might, which is very encouraging."

Seattle Slew could have broken Honest Pleasure's Flamingo record of 1:46 4-5 had Cruguet asked him.

"I'm just glad Jean didn't let him," Turner added. "There's a long, hard campaign ahead. We want to last as long as possible."

The next stop for Seattle Slew is New York. He will be stabled at Belmont Park for the next several weeks.

Last year's champion 3-year-old is 5-for-5. He earned \$90,610 yesterday compared to \$38,550 for all previous efforts. Bigger paydays are ahead.

Blustery Victory

DONCASTER, England, March 27 (UPI)—Blustery, a 20-to-1 shot, won the \$10,000 (\$17,000) Irish Sweepstakes Handicap at Doncaster yesterday after taking the lead with the top-weighted of 140 pounds.

In third place was Miss Philbert, with Pleur d'Amour fourth. The stewards immediately announced an inquiry after an objection was lodged by Miss Philbert's jockey, David Maidland, against the first two finishers.

But the stewards quickly denied the objection.

Astros Acquire

Giants' Crawford

HOUSTON, March 27 (UPI)—The Houston Astros yesterday traded second baseman Rob Andrews and a player to be announced at a later date to the San Francisco Giants for outfielder Willie Crawford and utility infielder Rob Sperrung.

Crawford, 30, batted .304 last year with the St. Louis Cardinals in 129 games and has a lifetime average of .272. Sperrung, 25, batted .238 at Wichita and .258 with the Chicago Cubs before coming to the Giants.

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Watson Builds Golf Lead to 4

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., March 27 (AP)—Tom Watson played stiffer to a 15-under-par 68 that staked him to a four-stroke lead yesterday in the third round of the \$225,000 Sea Pines Heritage golf classic.

Watson, who blew a chance for a victory in the final round last week, renewed his quest for a third title of the young season with a 206 total, 13 under par for 54 holes over the Harbour Town Golf Links, 6,655 yards of pine woods and water, traps and trees that comprise one of the nation's most testing layouts.

Graham Marsh, a globetrotting Australian who has collected 20 international titles but ranks as a rookie on the American tour, once moved to within a single shot of the leader. But he slipped into the water on the par-3 14th and took a 5 on his way to a 67 and second place at 204.

Masters champion Ray Floyd twice chipped in for birdies—the last on the 18th capping a string of three birds on the finishing holes—for a 66 that pulled him to within five strokes at 205.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 44 28 .611

Boston 38 25 .606

NY Knicks 31 32 .492

Buffalo 28 35 .443

NY Nets 21 42 .338

Central Division

Houston 46 28 .622

San Antonio 41 33 .554

Cleveland 38 34 .527

New Orleans 31 42 .426

Atlanta 29 46 .387

Western Division

Denver 44 28 .611

Detroit 41 33 .554

Chicago 38 34 .527

Indianapolis 31 42 .426

Portland 29 46 .387

Phoenix 21 42 .338

San Diego 29 46 .387

Seattle 21 42 .338

Utah 29 46 .387

Washington 21 42 .338

Observer

Congress in Pious Heat

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Few public spectacles are more entertaining than Congress hitting the hal-luh-luh trail. True, a writhing mass of congressmen in the throes of uplift cannot match such superior media entertainments as the Gilmore execution circus or the siege of the enraged Hanni, but for connoisseurs of the arts of filmflaming the rustics, a Congress in the heat of piety cannot be beat.

Baker

We have just had such a show in the Senate, which, like the House, has been swept up in the excesses of puritanism rampant in Washington this season. As a consequence, both Senate and House yearn to purge themselves of licentiousness, particularly in money matters.

To this end the Senate, after some unilluminating debate and a little oratorical heat, voted the other day to limit members' earned income from outside sources to \$8,625 a year. The public is presumed to be in jubilation about this reform and may indeed be so, believing that it signals the advent of a new era.

The most persuasive evidence that it does not is the Senate vote, which was 62 to 35 in favor of the income ceiling. The Senate, as it is fond of reminding itself, is "a continuing body" which does not alter itself in a moment of whimsy. If any sensible body of senators had believed that an \$8,625 lid on outside earned income was going to change anything very much, nothing short of blood in the streets could have mustered 62 votes for it.

Sen. Edmund Muskie exposed the hoax when he proposed comparable limitations on unearned income. The Senate treated this dangerous proposal as the maddest idea and was voted to continue enjoying the fruits of investment capital without stint.

The Muskie proposal might have gradually worked a permanent change in the nature of the Senate by diminishing the number of well-heeled heirs and coupon clippers eager to sit in the club. The Senate was not so far gone in piety as that.

Instead it evaded a test. We are asked to believe that by limiting its few moonlighters to \$8,625 in extra income it will become

forth come before us cleaned of impure association with tainted money.

This approach to public unease with politicians turns unerringly from the heart of the matter by inviting us to pick at the cuticle. The general unhappiness with politicians, as President Carter has perceived, arises from the sense that they have little understanding and less interest in the cares, fears and needs of people who elect them.

The generous salaries of politicians—senators now make \$67,500 a year—exacerbate the sense of their remoteness but are certainly not responsible for it. A \$60,000 salary is, after all, not all that lordly nowadays. It will barely get you a dispensable vice-president in a middling corporation or a second-string basketball player.

The public's test is whether its man, Croesus or pauper, seems to understand it and is willing to act on its behalf.

If the Congress is in bad odor, and its leaders say it is, it is not because members earn more than most of us, but because their interests do not often seem to be our interests. The suspicion may be wrong, but nevertheless there is the fact, and it will not be altered, by playing confidence games on the public about income ceilings.

The fact probably is that income ceilings for congressmen are irrelevant and pernicious. Universally applied, they make public life more difficult for the impetuous and discourage the recipient of invested income from entering politics. Discriminately applied, as in the latest Senate action, they tend to make the Congress an even stronger arm of corporate wealth than it already is.

As far as the money problem goes, Congress does its duty if it periodically prosecutes its thieves and bribe-takers, lets the others tend for themselves as everybody else in the country has to, and leaves them to the periodic mercies of the electorate. At present, however, we are asked to believe that because half a dozen members will now find it harder to pay the children's college tuition, the Senate will be responsive at last to the anguish of a nation that has forgotten by its cigar-smoke set.

As the Duke of Wellington said to the stranger who approached him and said, "Mister Jones, I believe," if you believe that, you'll believe anything.

New Austrian Empire Built on Chance

By Charles Dick

VIENNA (Reuters).—The click of the dice and spin of the roulette wheel have brought big business to Austria. A flourishing casino industry has placed Austrians among the world's leading gambling consultants.

Austria, better known for fine skiing and chocolate cake, also happens to have a contract to run what will be the world's largest casino chain. The Austrian Casino Company recently shouldered aside keen competition from Italy, West Germany, Britain, France, the United States and Monte Carlo to manage the first Dutch casinos.

In the scale of their operations, Austria's nine casinos and the company's Dutch interest have already overtaken the late Howard Hughes' casino empire, based in Las Vegas.

Other countries also are seeking management know-how from the Austrians.

The company is negotiating with groups from Spain, Turkey, Canada, Australia, Bahrain, Kuwait and Egypt to set up or run casinos.

In Spain, where casinos have just been legalized after a 52-year ban, plans are afoot to establish up to eight. An initial agreement was signed with the Spanish government late last year.

The Austrian Casino Company's director, Leo Wallner, attributes his success to the protection given by linking casinos under one umbrella group, aggressive marketing, a break with traditional staff formality over dress and clientele—and good luck.

The 41-year-old Austrian admits to never trying his hand at the roulette tables, but he knows he has brought a fresh mind to an industry which has faced general decline.

Contrary to international practice, if the bank is broken at an Austrian casino, the winner may play on as long as he likes. It's all good publicity, to Mr. Wallner's way of thinking.

A West German salesman won around 10 million schillings (\$500,000) in a state of dizziness at the casino in Bregenz, western Austria, during several evenings last Christmas.

When Mr. Wallner took over the concern in 1968 it was virtually bankrupt. But last year the group paid 35 million schillings (\$18 million) in taxes compared with 26 million schillings (\$15 million) at the time of the take-over.

English and Science: A Linguistic Imperialism?

By Barbara Burke

PARIS (UPI).—An American who argues that French scientists must publish in English if they wish to halt the decline of French scientific influence has provoked reactions ranging from denunciations of linguistic imperialism to regretful agreement.

"The future of France is at stake. It would be a national tragedy if French scientists were to be driven to publish in English as a scientific language," former Prime Minister Michel Debré wrote in protest to the respected French science magazine "La Recherche."

But Jean David, a biologist in Lyon, said that he has a growing tendency to publish in English. While he would have liked to have seen French established as the international scientific language, he wrote, "I must, alas, admit that it is English."

The continuing controversy was sparked by an article in last September's "La Recherche" by Eugene Garfield, president of the Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia. The institute publishes the Science Citation Index, which attempts to judge the influence of scientific articles by counting the number of times they are cited in subsequent articles.

"French science today seems to be in decline," Garfield wrote. He said that the Science Citation Index indicates that articles in French scientific journals are rarely cited by scientists publishing in other journals. To combat this neglect he recommended that the most eminent French scientists be encouraged to publish in English. In addition, he said that French scientists must adopt English as their scientific language.

"No one denies that French scientists should be able to enjoy international recognition," Garfield wrote. "But this recognition is being sacrificed to a

In the same year, Austria's casinos attracted 649,000 visitors, 300,000 of them foreigners.

The company opened the first casino in the Netherlands in the motor-racing grand prix town of Zandvoort in October. Of three others in the Dutch contract, one—at Scheveningen—is to be Europe's biggest, with 35 roulette tables.

The Austrian company, privately run but with government connections, has 540 employees, three-quarters of whom are croUPIers. It has set up a sister company in Chur, Switzerland, which sells Austrian casino-management know-how.

It also runs a school for foreign croUPIers with practical training at the tables of its casino at Kleinwalsertal, on the West German border.

No Women CroUPIers

In a physically demanding profession, often practiced in a highly charged atmosphere, there are no women croUPIers in Austria, although they are not banned. But a number have been taken on at the Zandvoort blackjack tables.

Although France leads the world with 150-odd casinos, Mr. Wallner points out that they are mostly small and locally run and few of them are grouped. A large chain of casinos can afford to allow generally higher maximum bets.

Austria, with a population of 7.5 million, has a high per-capita ratio of casinos.

Mr. Wallner estimates that 70 per cent of casino visitors have at some point a net win—yet only 30 per cent actually leave with one. Many first-timers, who place modest bets, manage to achieve net gains, which is what makes them want to return.

Caught up in the heady excitement of the game, they may then lose their caution and play longer, for higher stakes. After each call at the roulette table of "Rien ne va plus," they wait in suspense for "the big one."

But it is this tendency which tips the balance against them—or so the theory goes.

For the Austrian casinos, at any rate, the saying of the founder of the Monte Carlo casino, Francois Blanc, seems to be holding good. "Red wins often, black wins sometimes, but white (Blanc) always wins."

In his rejoinder, which appeared two months later, Debré accused English-speaking scientists of chauvinism, and said that adoption of English would encourage the brain drain, and would be an irreparable blow to French culture.

The editor of one scientific journal responded to Garfield with an editorial recommending that French scientists publish in French more, not less.

But the lament of other French scientists indicates that linguistic imperialism will not solve their problems. In the current issue of "La Recherche" Prof. David of Lyon argues that French scientists are forced to use English to survive fierce international competition.

"It's not enough to get results and make discoveries, you must also make sure your work is known," he wrote. "For this, there are many examples of Anglo-Saxon scientists

inspired by research published in French, who more or less forget to indicate their sources," he wrote.

Remy Chauvin, of the University René-Descartes, complained that when French scientists speak in French in international meetings, he has seen "all their English-speaking colleagues get up and leave." Yet in English, he said—echoing the plaints of many Americans in France—"our contributions to the discussions are often completely understood."

One French doctor commented ironically on a compatriot who dipped into Greek to form the word "tricholeucocyte" rather than adopt the English term "hairly cell" (or *cellule chevelue*) to describe a form of leukemia.

"Let us carefully defend the privileged possibility Latin and Greek give us to form words that are easily understood and totally incomprehensible," he wrote.

United Press International

Jimmy Carter? No, Walter Hanna. See item below.

PEOPLE: Carter Letting NBC-TV Into the White House

President Carter has agreed to allow the cameras of NBC News into the White House to follow his activities for a television special to be entitled "A Day in the Life of the President."

John Chancellor will serve as reporter, and NBC is to have full editorial control over the content. The program will be taped one day during the week of April 4 and will be televised April 15 as a one-hour special.

Barry Jagoda, special assistant to the President and his chief adviser for television, said the request to do the special came from Lester Crystal, an NBC News vice-president, at about the same time CBS News had proposed the network radio call-in program that was broadcast on March 5.

The White House agreed to NBC's project, Jagoda said, "because it seemed ideal for purposes of bringing the President closer to the people and because it was a way to make good on Mr. Carter's campaign promise to open up the government."

Meanwhile, across the Atlantic at London's Heathrow Airport, ticket personnel dropped their pens and stared at the American who had the audacity to ask for a family photo. "It's not the President, is it?" asked one clerk. "No, the name is Walter Hanna," said the passenger, whose likeness to the U.S. President stunned other passengers.

Hanna, from Los Angeles, said: "I must admit it is a bit uncanny. The first time I saw Jimmy Carter's picture it was like looking in a mirror." Hanna, a finance consultant, says the similarity is preferable. "I now have so many offers to do television work I have to take time off from the office to do it all."

Ring Crosby has been flown to a hospital near his northern California home to continue recuperation from injuries suffered in a fall during a performance. Doctors diagnosed his injury as a ruptured spinal disc and said it would require "a long convalescence or surgery." The 73-year-old entertainer was flown from a Huntington Memorial Hospital in Pasadena to Fennell Hospital near San Francisco.

Decisions about Crosby's treatment were to be made until May.

Margaret Trudeau, the wife of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, will be paid about \$200,000 a year for a photography assignment. "People magazine" of New York City has been paid \$100,000 for a photo of the prime minister, the previously undisclosed fee in an interview with the Ottawa Journal. He declined to say the assignment was but called it "a regular assignment, not special." A spokesman for the magazine had said that was an arrangement for Trudeau to work on one project as a free-lance photographer.

Reese Bird has taken the office as the California prime court's first female justice. Miss Bird, who was agriculture and services secretary before Gov. Edmund Brown named her to the bench, court Supreme Court but in the old part of Sacramento for the ceremony. The 40-year-old chief justice is the daughter of a prominent San Francisco family. The other justice of North Carolina.

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